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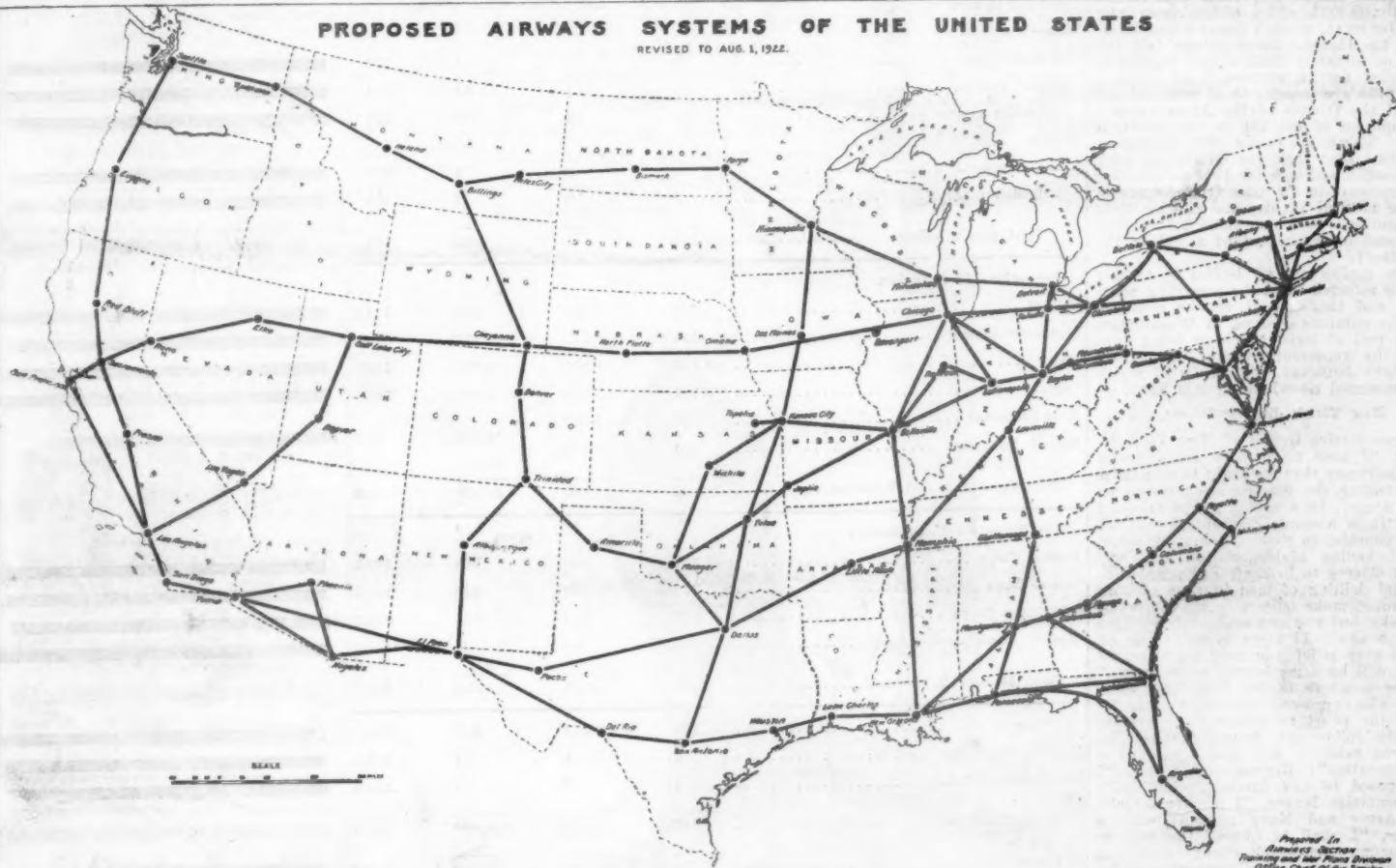
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The Deplorable Neglect of Aviation in the United States

PROPOSED AIRWAYS SYSTEMS OF THE UNITED STATES

REVISED TO AUG. 1, 1922.



Prepared in
Bureau of Aeronautics
Training and War Plans Division
Office Chief of Air Service
Wash. D.C.

THERE can be little doubt that the world is on the threshold of a stupendous expansion in the realm of aviation. The commercial and military possibilities of the plane are manifold, and so great is the value of aviation and so rapid its development that the United States is in danger of falling hopelessly behind in the process of national development unless she devotes at least as much attention to the evolution of aviation as other countries are doing.

This country is at present inferior to most of the leading nations of the world in the field of applied flying. The United States military and naval aviation services are efficient and progressive organizations, but they are handicapped, like all other branches, by the universal lack of funds. The field of commercial flying is being developed by individual concerns, which are making progress, but they lack the impetus given to the government subsidized companies of Europe.

Cheap Transportation in Europe.

To-day it is possible to travel all over the Continent by air. A trip from London to Paris or from Paris to Warsaw, by air, is scarcely more noteworthy than the same trip made by train. The commercial development in Europe is so vastly superior to that in the United States that comparison is manifestly inappropriate. Nevertheless, a few figures are enlightening.

Inquiry from the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce developed the fact that there are in existence to-day in the United States only four regularly operated air transportation lines, and all four of them are operated over the water and only flying boats are used. Compared to the great air trunk lines of Europe, they are merely suburban side-tracks. The four lines in existence are:

Key West, Fla., to Havana, Cuba.
New York to Atlantic City.

Detroit to Cleveland.
Los Angeles to Catalina Island.
America's Aerial Future.

There are a number of projected land routes which are declared to be only waiting for Congressional assistance, but it is very improbable that they will materialize unless the promoters are subsidized. An authority has suggested that the following lines would soon be established if Congress would act: New York-Chicago; Washington-New York-Boston; New York-Indianapolis; St. Louis-Kansas City; Chicago-St. Joseph-Birmingham; Chicago-Minneapolis-Duluth; Spokane-Seattle; Portland-San Francisco; San Francisco-Los Angeles; San Francisco-Salt Lake City, and Chicago-Omaha.

These routes are only tentative, but the military authorities have a much more definite program to offer, and the broad vision of the men at the head of the Army Air Service is shown in the scope of the plan they have outlined. The Airways Section of the Training and War Plans Division, Office of the Chief of Air Service, at Washington, has prepared a comprehensive system of proposed aerial traffic routes which it is hoped will materialize some day. This system includes a number of transcontinental routes which would undoubtedly be of great value to the commercial world. These routes include New York-Cleveland-Chicago-Omaha-Cheyenne-Reno-San Francisco-Cleveland-Louisville-Memphis-Dallas-El Paso-San Diego; Minneapolis-Des Moines-Kansas City-Tulsa-Dallas-San Antonio, and routes along all three coast lines. (For full particulars see map accompanying this article.)

Congress the Stumbling Block.

Public opinion is very likely to approve such plans, but when the servants of public opinion are requested to provide the funds necessary for such expansion the approval is generally vocal only. The

combined Army and Navy need of new planes aggregates over 2,600, according to a recent issue of Aviation, and it is necessary to double the personnel in the Services if the Government is to give anything like ample assistance to the development of our retarded aviation program. Congress, however, seems more disposed to cut any and all branches of the Services, both as regards equipment and personnel, than to grant them the necessary means of development.

Development in Other Countries.

Military aviation has developed in other countries almost as rapidly as has the government-subsidized commercial variety. The statesmen of the world (exclusive of those of the United States) seem to realize the importance of aviation, and that it behooves their governments to "get a place in the atmosphere" as soon as possible. Consequently they are not only backing civil aviation, but they are also expanding the military branches and supplementing their coast defense systems with aerial defense.

Less than a month ago the Premier of Great Britain demanded 500 more planes and an additional annual expenditure of \$10,000,000 for aerial defense. Speaking before the House of Commons, to whom he presented his demand, Mr. Lloyd George declared that the government would reduce the war budget, but that aviation must be taken care of. Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Seely, former Secretary of State for War, declared that the condition of Great Britain's air defense was "deplorable," and that the country was lagging behind other nations in that respect. And yet the British air service, both civil and military, is undoubtedly far superior to that of the United States in point of number and the amount of work already done.

France in the Lead.

The French air service is of such widely

recognized excellence that comment is almost superfluous. The French operate the greatest number of civilian lines, which they run all over Europe, and their army aviators are flying over three continents. France long ago snatched the lead in aerial development from the United States and at present gives no prospect of surrendering it. Her commercial lines are heavily subsidized and ample appropriations are available for her military purposes. France may well become the Mistress of the Air, even as England is Mistress of the Sea, and airlines are convenient links to bind together the units of the growing colonial empire.

On the other side of the world the Japanese are making tremendous progress in the air. Aviation declares that "not so long ago Japanese airplanes were very primitive affairs, and accidents to Japanese pilots were frequently reported." Now, however, the same journal states that "Japan is making rapid strides toward building an efficient air force, manned by a skilled personnel and backed by an industry relying on national resources. During the past year numerous long distance flights have been made by Japanese air force squadrons; the imperial army maneuvers were held with both parties disposing of up-to-date quotas of observation, pursuit and bombing planes, and much attention was also devoted to the building up of Japanese naval aviation."

The lesson of the whole situation lies in the fact that the experience of other countries has shown that the only successful way to develop an aerial future is by means of government subsidies and unrepressed military and naval air expansion. The United States is at present far behind in all fields, and unless the proper authorities come to the aid of the situation America may find herself hopelessly outdistanced in the race toward the goal of a higher degree of civilization.

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Answers to Letters Sent Congressmen

The effort made by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to secure Congressional relief for the officers who are threatened by the act of June 30 is continuing to bear fruit. In addition to the poll being taken in Washington by its representatives, a personal letter was sent by Brig. Gen. Henry J. Reilly, O.R.C., editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, to each Senator and Member of the House. These letters laid the situation squarely before the legislators and called for an expression of opinion. The replies are pouring in at present, and most of the friends of the Army express their opinion of the act in no uncertain terms. There are some few legislators who plead that they are unfamiliar with the situation and ask for time to consider the documents in the case (thereby arousing the natural inquiry as to why their investigations were not made before they ever voted on so important a bill in the first place).

These replies are all letters in answer to those referred to in the preceding paragraph, and they should not be confused with the opinions secured, in Washington, by the poll of legislators now being conducted by representatives of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the results of which are announced elsewhere in this issue.

New York's Representatives.

Representative Griffin of New York declares: "I have never been in sympathy with the theory that we ought to economize by curtailing the commissioned personnel of the Army. In a speech in the House I said: 'It is absolutely essential that we should consider in time of peace the necessity of having highly skilled and well trained officers to look after the mobilization and drilling of men in time of war. You cannot make officers in the course of six weeks, but you can make fighting men in six weeks.' If there is any plan on foot to give relief you may rest assured that it will have my hearty co-operation."

Other members of the New York delegation who expressed themselves as in favor of the effort to relieve the situation were the following: Representative Hogan, who said, "I will gladly support a reconsideration"; Representative Lee, "I am opposed to any further reductions"; Representative Magee, "I am for an efficient Army and Navy"; Representative Ansoorge, "I shall be one of the first to vote for any necessary change providing for adequate protection"; Representative Kline stated, "I certainly favor prompt action, but after consulting members of the Military Affairs Committee I am satisfied that it will be impossible to get action." Representative Parker opposed the bill in the House, and so is numbered among the friends of the Army.

Representative Ten Eyck of New York expressed himself in a particularly sensible way, saying: "I am opposed to war and am in favor of doing everything possible to prevent war, but at the same time I appreciate that this country has grown so large that on account of its very power, influence and riches it should be particularly careful to see that it retains at all times a justifiable Army and Navy."

"I have not found that any of our cities have cut down the size of the police or fire departments, and what is true of local conditions is more or less true of national and international affairs. I am not one of the converts to the cause that our Army and Navy should be curtailed and shrunk to the size of an allspice."

Three members of the New York delegation expressed themselves more or less non-committally. Representative Mills declared: "I believe that it is poor economy to reduce, but I want to look into the actual facts and study Pershing's opinion." Representative Rossdale wrote saying that he "will give it careful study," while Representative Dempsey promised that the situation "will receive consideration."

Regular Army Commissioned Strength

H. R. 12398 vs. H. R. 10871

	Actual strength Aug. 20.	H.R. 10871.	Proposed H.R. 12398.		H.R. 12398 in per cent. of H.R. 10871.
<i>General Officers.</i>					
<i>Line—</i>					
General	1	1	1	100	████████████████████
Major general	21	21	21	100	████████████████████
Brigadier general	46	46	46	100	████████████████████
<i>Staff—</i>					
Major general	3	3	3	100	████████████████████
Brigadier general	2	2	2	100	████████████████████
Total general officers	73	73	73	100	▤▤

* "Second Lieutenants shall, when they have served three years as such, be promoted to the grade of first Lieutenant."

Other Representatives.

Representative McCormick of Montana came out definitely for the relief offered by Representative Curry, saying: "I favor the Curry bill and stand ready to remedy the defects of the act of June 30."

Another Westerner who expressed himself in straight Western fashion was Representative A. T. Smith of Idaho, who answered saying: "I am in receipt of your letter of the 21st and in reply beg to state that I am heartily in favor of legislation which will prevent such a radical reduction in the number of Army officers. I think it is very unfortunate that it appears necessary to eliminate nearly 1,500 of the officers of the Regular Army and well understand how the morale of the officer corps is being injured. It is rather singular that there should have been such a difference of opinion in regard to the effect of the law providing for the reduction."

Other sections of the country were represented in the replies. Representative J. C. Smith of Michigan declared himself "in favor of an efficient Army," while Representative Haugen of Iowa was among the number who promised his "careful consid-

eration." Representative A. F. Moore of Illinois begged "to be excused from replying, as he had 'not read the War Department circular nor the report of the hearings.'"

Representative Weaver of North Carolina announced that he was definitely "for correction," and Representative Rogers of Massachusetts declared himself to be "in favor of increasing the personnel to the figures recommended by the War Department." Representative Patterson of New Jersey promised to "read with interest" the facts submitted by the JOURNAL, but Representative Crago of Pennsylvania came squarely out with the statement that he was "well satisfied the legislation is detrimental," and that he was "much in favor of prompt action to correct affairs."

The Senators.

The members of the Senate continue to submit their views, which are generally well formed. There is considerable Army sentiment in the Senate, which is a more conservative body and less inclined to sacrifice public duty upon the altar of sectional prejudice in an appeal for the support of an unthinking body of voters.

Senator Page of Vermont promised that he "will give consideration," and Senator Culbertson of Texas "particular attention" to the merits of the case.

Senator Culbertson's running mate, Senator Sheppard, however, came out with a definite statement that he would be "glad to see this legislation modified along the lines you suggest" (i.e., the taking of some measure to retain the officers who are slated for elimination, as outlined in the statements submitted to all Senators and Representatives by General Reilly). Senator Sheppard further states, however, that he does not believe "the majority party leaders would consent to that modification."

Senator du Pont of Delaware wrote as follows: "I have gone into this matter, and as you probably know, voted for a big Army as against a small one. I am giving the matter careful consideration."

The new rules are blamed for the mix-up by Senator Fletcher of Florida, who states: "Heretofore the Army bill was considered as a whole by the Committee on Military Affairs of the House and Senate. Under these new rules these committees

(Continued on page 7.)

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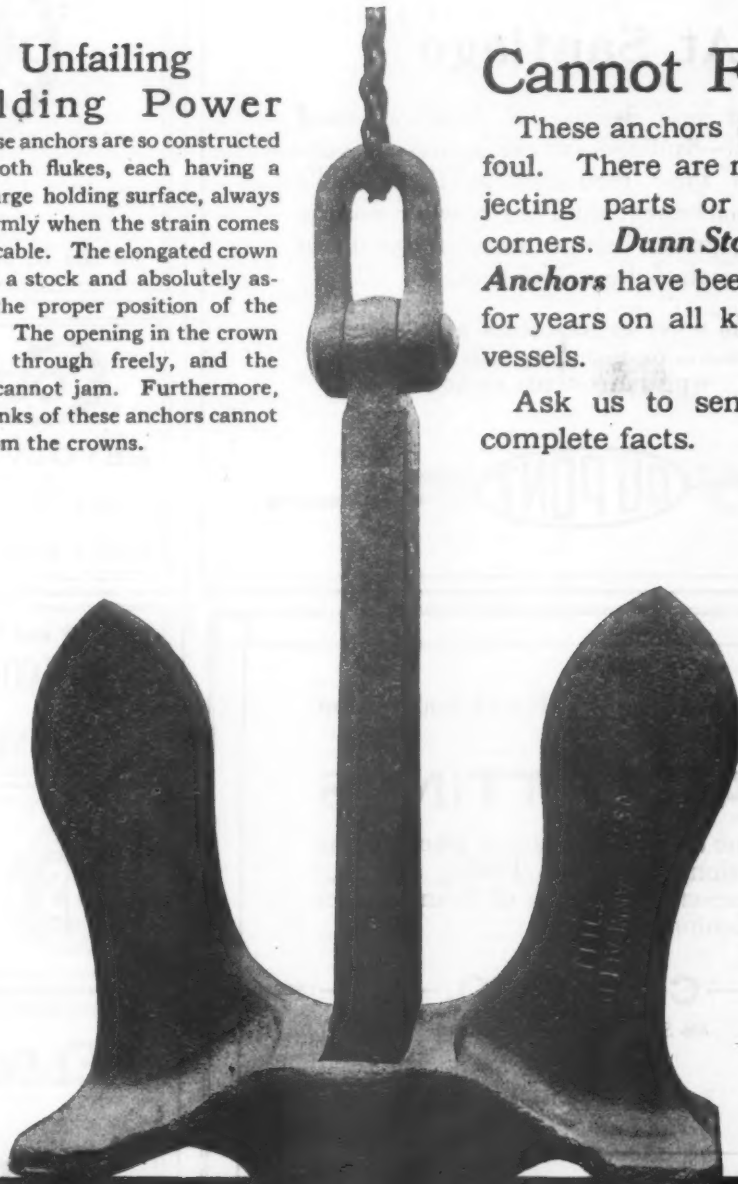
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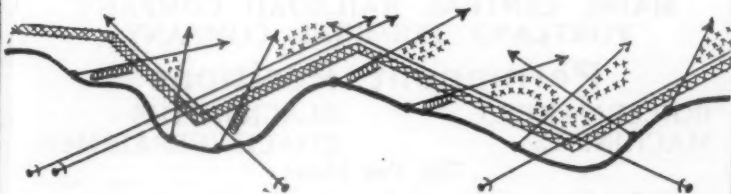
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House Committee Agrees on and Reports Out Compromise Between Curry and Anthony Bills

Without a dissenting vote, the House Committee on Military Affairs on Aug. 31 voted to report out a compromise between the Curry and Anthony bills to amend the elimination provisions of the Army Appropriation act of June 30.

Immediately Acting Chairman McKenzie, Representatives Curry and Anthony held a conference with leaders of the House on the manner in which the bill is to be taken up at the earliest possible moment.

Chairman Wadsworth took steps to have the Senate Committee called to consider the legislation.

The text of the bill as it will now go to the House follows:

That the President, upon the recommendation of the board of general officers convened to carry out the elimination provisions of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the military and non-military activities of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1922, is authorized to determine the number of officers below the grade of lieutenant colonel that shall be discharged and recommissioned in the next lower grade notwithstanding the limitation of 800 in said act. Provided that the President is authorized, upon the recommendation of said board, to increase the authorized strength of various grades as prescribed in said act by not more than 50 colonels, 150 majors and 300 captains, and to decrease by a total of not to exceed 500 apportioned among the grades as the President may determine, the authorized strength of the two lowest grades as prescribed by said act. Provided further, That on and after Jan. 1, 1923, there shall be not to exceed a total of 12,000 officers in the Army, and on and after that date the authorized number in each grade shall be as prescribed in said act or as modified and prescribed by the President in accordance with the provisions of the preceding proviso, and on that date there shall not be any promotion list officers in any grade in addition to these prescribed numbers.

Provided further, That the discharge and recommission of officers in the next lower grade shall not operate to reduce the pay or allowances which they are now receiving or to deprive them of credit for service now counted for purposes of pay or retirement.

And provided further, That in discharging and recommissioning officers in inverse order of standing on the promotion list any officer who is once discharged from the grade he now holds and is recommissioned in the next lower grade shall be passed over.

Section 2. That the retired general officers who have been called to active duty for service on the said elimination board shall be entitled from date of detail and while so serving to the active pay and allowances of their grade.

To straighten out complications developed at Camp Meade in pay of Reserve officers attending camps the Military Committee of the Houses added a section to the Curry-Anthony bill which reads as follows:

Section 3. That the first proviso under the heading, "Arms, Uniforms, Equipment, and so forth, for Field Service, National Guard," in title one of such act is amended to read as follows: "The members of the National Guard and Officers' Reserve Corps who have or shall become entitled for a continuous period or less than one month to Federal pay at the rate fixed for the Regular Army, whether by virtue of a call by the president, of attendance at school or maneuver, or of any other cause, and whose accounts have not yet been settled, shall receive such pay for each day of such period, and the 31st day of a calendar month shall not be excluded from the compensation."

Prompt Action Urged.

Acting Chairman McKenzie reopened the hearings on the Curry bill (H.R. 12398) on Aug. 31 by announcing that he was in favor of prompt action and either on the Curry bill or on the Anthony bill, which was introduced Aug. 29. He sug-

gested that the problem might be solved by attaching some of the provisions of the Anthony bill to the Curry bill. Expressions from the other members during the hearing indicated there was no opposition to early report on some legislation for the amendment of existing law.

Representative Curry urged an early report on his bill. He was followed by General Harbord and Mr. Anthony. General Harbord expressed a preference for the Curry bill, although he stated that even the Anthony bill would be an improvement over the existing law. Mr. Anthony followed the lines of his statement printed in another column in supporting his bill.

General Harbord commended the provision of the Anthony bill which prevents any reduction in the pay and allowances of officers who might be demoted. He suggested that this be added to the Curry bill.

General Harbord said that the Curry bill was a better solution of the problems, as it gave the Board of General Officers more authority in working out the reduction. Laughingly, he declared that he believed that board would prefer to "pass the buck" to Congress, but in his opinion the board could work it out better if it should have a free hand.

In response to questions, General Harbord said that the demotion features of the Anthony bill would fall heaviest upon the officers who came into the Army from the second training camps. These men, General Harbord explained, averaged 31.44 years old and to force these men back to lieutenants from captains would prove disastrous to their morale. He expressed the hope that this would not be necessary.

When he was before the House Committee on Military Affairs on Aug. 31 Representative Charles F. Curry made the following comment on the Anthony bill in its relation to the Curry bill (H.R. 12398):

Comparison of Bills.

Mr. Chairman: Yesterday Mr. Anthony introduced a bill, along the same general lines as mine, and designed to accomplish the same purpose. I had understood that Mr. Anthony was of the opinion that the War Department interpretation of the Army Appropriation act was erroneous and that this legislation was unnecessary. I am glad that we have his support in this effort. It will, I am sure, strengthen our position, and remove any doubt from the minds of any who may have doubted the necessity of some such remedial legislation.

So far as I am concerned, I have no pride of authorship. My only interest in this matter is my concern for the welfare of the national defense and a desire to remove a wrong about to be committed against many very worthy officers by their Government. Whose name may be attached to the bill I care not in the least. All that I seek or ask is immediate and efficacious action.

This committee, Mr. Chairman, is better qualified to judge what should be done than any other body of men or any individual, and I certainly would not set my judgment on military matters above yours. You are experts and, if I may say so, the most competent experts.

In your consideration of the two measures before your committee I would like briefly to set forth certain fundamentals that occur to me as material differences in the two measures.

First. If I am not in error it is the custom to submit such measures to the War Department for their official consideration and report. My bill has been thus submitted and officially approved by the War Department. No amendment was suggested by the Secretary of War beyond his general statement that he would have preferred 13,000 officers to the 12,000 allowed. Mr. Anthony's bill does not differ from mine in this particular. Thus we find the War Department officially sponsoring the bill I introduced.

Second. Mr. Anthony has provided for the same number of officers in the various grades, except that he has provided for fifty less captains, and does not prescribe the number of lieutenants.

Third. My bill authorizes the board of officers appointed to carry out the elimination provisions of the act to determine what number shall be reduced in rank and whether they shall be reduced or held in their present rank until absorbed. The Anthony bill compels the reduction, according to my interpretation.

It seems to me in this connection that my bill offers advantages in fair dealing. The board of officers is better fitted than

Congress to adjust this delicate situation, because each officer concerned is an individual problem. Some officers are so eminently qualified they should under no circumstances be reduced. Some hold ranks they may not be fully qualified for, and other officers are utterly disqualified for the duties of a commissioned officer.

Makes for Justice.

My bill permits the board of general officers to thresh out each individual case and thus each officer will have a hearing and be treated impartially. If you fix a hard and fast rule compelling demotion, and failing to provide for absorption in the ranks, I very much fear grave injustices will be done. It seems that some do not seem to grasp that anything beyond materialism can enter into this.

Mr. McKenzie's act fixes the pay, so that injustices in pay will not occur, but rank means much to an Army officer. It affects an officer of the Army to demote him in rank practically the same as it would affect this committee if you were to be readjusted, or if some of you were to be dropped from the committee who desired to continue to serve on it. There is pride in rank and in position, and it is humiliating to be demoted. We ought to let the board of Army officers handle the whole thing. They can do it most delicately and most justly to all concerned.

Fourth. Before introducing my bill in the House I had one of the legislative drafting clerks go over the bill with me in detail, so that there could be no doubt it was in proper form. We maintain this service in the House at considerable expense, and the effort is for uniformity in legislation. I believe this service has already more than paid for itself. One of the important rules that is laid down in the behalf of uniformity in legislation is that when an act is to be amended the amendatory legislation shall be drawn as an amendment to that act. My bill is so drawn. Mr. Anthony's bill is drawn as an amendment to the Army Appropriation act, but does not specify the parts of the act amended, or in detail clarify the act, so that the enactment of Mr. Anthony's bill in its present form would, I fear, lead to further confusion, and it seems to me we have had confusion enough.

Generally speaking, Mr. Anthony has accepted the important provisions of my bill and incorporated them in his bill in other words. There are important differences, in my opinion, and it would seem to me that it would be well for the committee to secure the best expert advice from the War Department on these differences before acting. If it is then decided to accept the provisions of Mr. Anthony's bill, I believe it should be re-drafted along the lines of my bill, in form, so that when it becomes a law it will be entirely clear wherein the act is amended, and the act will then read clearly and state precisely what it means.

In other words, the bill you report should, I believe, specifically amend specific sections of the act in the interest of clarity. Let us rid ourselves of confusion and construct the acts of Congress in such manner that they say what we mean.

Emergency Officer Demotion.

I believe that when Mr. Anthony's bill is analyzed it will be shown that the demotions will fall the heaviest on former emergency officers who won their commissions in the World War. From my interpretation of it, it will demote close to a thousand captains, 700 of whom will be the real heroes of the war. Most of them are older than their seniors on the captain list and a good share of the majors.

I am told that the demotion will just cover this class of officers who, on account of their age, will retire as first lieutenants and captains. I wish you would question the witnesses from the War Department on this feature of Mr. Anthony's bill, so that there will be no misunderstanding about the effect of the measure.

Above all, let there be no uncertainty as to the effect of anything that is reported out of this committee. I would prefer to let the War Department assume the responsibility of how this reduction is to be made than to place it upon the shoulders of Congress.

The Curry bill (H.R. 12398) was taken up at a session of the House Committee on Military Affairs on Aug. 29. While a number of measures were pressing for consideration, Representative Curry induced the House to open the hearings im-

mediately and at his request representatives of the War Department were asked to appear on Aug. 31. In his first appearance, Mr. Curry was accompanied by Maj. Jay L. Benedict of the General Staff.

Tables Are Submitted.

Mr. Curry submitted the tables of comparative commissioned strength under the act of June 30, 1922, and the Curry bill (H.R. 12398), which tables were published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Aug. 26, and in addressing the committee Mr. Curry said:

"Mr. Chairman: I appreciate very much, indeed, the courtesy shown me by your committee in so promptly referring my bill (H.R. 12398) to the Secretary of War for report, and particularly your early consideration of the measure following the receipt of the favorable report of the Secretary.

"This action on your part impresses me with the thought that it is not necessary to stress the urgency of this remedial legislation. If it is not emergency legislation it is nothing.

"The Congress is very properly imbued with a spirit of economy. That sincere and justifiable desire to economize to the limit has led us here into serious error.

"The bill that I have introduced is peculiar in that, it serves two purposes. It will actually reduce the cost of maintenance of the Army below the cost allowed for in the Army Appropriation bill, and contemplated in the act, and will at the same time correct the injustices that crept into the bill, through error, in a sincere attempt to economize.

"I would appreciate it if the chairman would call upon the Chief of Finance of the Army for a statement as to the saving this measure will effect. I can personally give you assurance that it will affect a saving, but I would prefer you would call on the Department for a somewhat detailed statement of saving.

"The bill which I have introduced and which is now before your committee for consideration is actuated solely by a sincere desire to further the national defense of the nation. The Army is an institution for which we all have the greatest respect and which we recognize as one of our most vital assets. In that Army the permanent personnel is confined largely to commissioned officers. The enlisted men come and go. The officers give up all prospects of other pursuits or professions and devote their lives to a military career.

"Without an adequate and efficient group of these permanent, professional officers we cannot expect to have a Regular Army worthy of the name and, at the same time, have a proper development of the great citizen army upon which we rely for the national defense. It is only men who make the military profession their life work who can prepare us in time of peace for the emergency of war and who can insure our having the trained leaders to direct our war army.

Must Keep Up Standard.

"The body of officers maintained must be sufficient in number and of the highest standard. The smaller the number who must perform certain allotted tasks, the greater must be their individual and collective efficiency. As in every other phase of government activity that which is desirable must be weighed against its cost and a reasonable balance struck.

"I know, indeed, that the Appropriations Committee and the Congress as a whole, had no desire, in enacting the Army Appropriation bill, to weaken the national defense. Yet a grave injury has been done, an injury not only to the morale of the Army, but a serious injustice to many efficient and patriotic officers, that is in effect a serious blow at the national defense. The officer personnel has been, in fact, ruthlessly slashed far beyond the safe limits of reduction.

"In preparing my bill, I have accepted the total number of officers fixed by the Congress, because I believe that was a matter that was fully considered and that the majority opinion should rule. The number was fixed at 12,000. But in the distribution of the 12,000 officers and in the manner of passing from the old to the new authorized numbers grave errors have been made and serious injustice done. That is what I am striving to correct.

"The errors I refer to are the provisions of the existing law that will reduce the actual number of officers far below 12,000, that will throw several hundred effective officers out of the Army, and that

(Continued on page 8.)

Poll of Congress Indicates Favorable Action on Curry Bill

That the Curry bill stands an excellent chance to pass the House is shown by the poll that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has taken. In the list of those that are classed as "non-committal" are a great many members who, while refusing to be quoted, state that they will support any bill for the correction of the Army Appropriation act that is reported out by the House Committee on Military Affairs. It is contrary to the usual proceeding for a member of a committee to speak for publication on a bill that is pending before it. In some cases members make it a universal rule not to be quoted on a bill that is pending before a committee of which they are members, even if it is known that they are supporting it.

An analysis of the interviews published below shows a surprisingly strong sentiment for preparedness in the South. Members who are keeping pace with the new South, it will be observed, hold views contrary to those of Representative Sisson. There is no doubt that a new spirit is developing in the Southern delegation, and that the pork-barrel statesman is disappearing.

Both the eastern and western coasts make an excellent showing in the poll. The Middle West and the Northwest are rather spotty. Even in the President's own state we find Representative Ricketts declaring that there are now 17,600 officers in the Army and that the plucking board should proceed with the reduction to 11,000 as provided for in the bill. Mr. Ricketts not only shows a lack of knowledge of the bill for which he voted, but a contempt for the men who led our forces in the World War.

On the whole, the members express a belief that an adequate corps of officers should be maintained. Some of them who are classed as against the legislation indicate that they are open-minded on the question, and that if the merits of the Curry bill are discussed they may vote for it. Surprise was frequently expressed by members that the War Department had not recommended the amendments to the Appropriation bill as they were adopted by the conference committee. By some means the conferees were able to create the impression that the War Department had accepted the conference report as it was submitted to the House by Mr. Anthony. Included in this class are a large portion of the members who are listed as non-committal. It is a safe prediction that two-thirds, and possibly three-fourths, of the members that are in the non-committal list will vote for the Curry bill if it receives a favorable report from the House Committee on Military Affairs.

Where the Members Stand.

Mr. Burdick, Republican, of Rhode Island—I hate to see the reduction as provided by the law enforced. I am always for a large officer personnel for both the Army and the Navy. You can get the men in an emergency from volunteers, but you can't get the officers; they have to be trained.

Mr. Colton, Republican, of Utah—I have just returned from home and would like to study the question before making a statement on it. Generally speaking, I am for a large officer personnel for the Army and a small enlisted force, if we have to keep down the expense of the Army.

Mr. Layton, Republican, of Delaware—My thought has simply been, after the close of the war, to reduce the line to a minimum and have a very much larger officer personnel in order that in any case of difficulty we would have ample facilities to equip an enlisted army. To keep the line to the minimum and the officer personnel to the maximum. I am very much in favor of a National Guard so that the boys can be at home and the Army nearer the people; it would give a better defense and lessen the taxes. Of course, circumstances always alter cases. If it should come to the point where internal disorders threatened the nation, all that we have done and all our theories will go by the board.

Mr. Wood, Republican, of Indiana—I think the reduction of the Army officer personnel is the best thing in the world for the country. If we are to keep faith with the promises to our people and to the people of the world, that we are to cease expending 85 per cent. of our resources to keep up the Army and Navy, we can best demonstrate it by reducing, wherever possible, the expense of our military and naval establishments.

Mr. Moores, Democrat, of Virginia—I voted for the bill, but don't care to express an opinion on the controversy.

Mr. Reece, Republican, of Tennessee—I haven't been thinking anything about the matter since we passed the bill. There is danger in reducing the Army officer personnel down too much.

Mr. Free, Republican, of California—I don't know enough about the matter to make a statement without further study. I believe in keeping up a proper officer personnel of the Army, that is our only safeguard, but as to the adequate figures,

I cannot discuss them. In time of war or trouble we are dependent on the officers to train troops and get us ready to meet the situation, but as to the number necessary I haven't the knowledge.

Mr. Reed, Republican, of West Virginia—I haven't gone into the question very thoroughly. I am always very much inclined to support the committee; they are supposed to investigate them. Of course, General Pershing's opinion should have weight with the committee; it has weight with me; but we are trying to work these problems out with our policy of economy so that the Army will conform to the needs of the country.

Mr. Sanders, Republican, of Indiana—I haven't studied the matter at all.

Mr. Timberlake, Republican, of Colorado—I don't see how the law could be reconsidered; I think it will have to be complied with. I regret the reduction of the Army officer personnel very much, but I don't see any other course but to carry out the law.

Mr. Krauss, Republican, of Indiana—I think the reduction was justified.

Mr. Volstead, Republican, of Minnesota—I am not in favor of a big standing Army, but I thought that matter was threshed out very thoroughly by the Appropriations Committee, and I am very much inclined to take their judgment in the matter. If we should consider the wishes of the Army officers we would never have a reduction.

Mr. Lampert, Republican, of Wisconsin—I haven't studied this matter and I don't care to be quoted. I am against a big Army and a big Navy. I read what Pershing said.

Mr. Greene, Republican, of Iowa—I am not able to give any statement because I have been busy with the tariff and have not had the time to look into the contention.

Mr. Evans, Republican, of Nebraska—As I understand it, the Army Reorganization bill was entirely satisfactory to the Army officers when it was passed by Congress. After the passage of the bill, and the opportunity was presented, they promoted all the officers until they had no second lieutenants. When that condition became known to the sub-committee of the Appropriations Committee it was not looked upon favorably and, as I understand it, the action they recommended was carried out. There was no intention on the part of anyone to cripple the Army or to injure any man in the Service.

Mr. Drevery, Democrat, of Virginia—I am not prepared to express an opinion on the matter at the present time; I haven't made up my mind. Whether I should be willing to reconsider the matter would depend entirely on the situation as revealed by an investigation. From what General Pershing says, the situation is serious. I am in favor of whatever army is necessary.

Mr. Shaw, Republican, of Illinois—I haven't read the letters; I am just back from home.

Mr. Focht, Republican, of Pennsylvania—My inclination and tendency is in the direction that it should be canvassed with care in the work of letting out the officers from the Service lest there should be impairment inflicted on the Service and an injury done to the Army. General Pershing should be good to follow, as he has shown no radicalism in his recommendations. I think it should be approached in the hope that we have no more war, but at the same time with a view that we have no sacrifices to make.

Mr. Kearns, Republican, of Ohio—I am opposed to any reduction of the Army officer personnel at all. I think it should have been left at where it was, and I think General Pershing made a mistake when he asked Congress for the reduction. I don't think we have need for a big standing Army. Anywhere from 100,000 to 120,000 enlisted men would be sufficient, but the officer personnel ought to be much greater in proportion, because you can't train officers over night.

Mr. Kline, Republican, of New York—I would want to read the letters carefully before making a statement. I am inclined to do something for the relief of the Army.

Mr. Leatherwood, Republican, of Utah—I am not familiar with the letters under discussion.

Mr. Taylor, Democrat, of Colorado—I am a member of the Appropriations Committee and don't care to discuss the matter.

Mr. Roddenberg, Republican, of Illinois—I am in favor of maintaining an adequate Army. I think that General Pershing's views should be regarded in the policy of Congress toward the Army. I think Congress should take Pershing's opinion as that of an expert.

Mr. Cantrill, Democrat, of Kentucky—I don't care to express an opinion on the matter now.

Mr. Hull, Republican, of Iowa—I don't care to express an opinion on the matter.

Mr. Towner, Republican, of Iowa—I don't know enough about the points under controversy to discuss the matter.

Mr. Dunbar, Republican, of Indiana—I don't think we should make the reduction. I would vote for an amendment to the bill to retain the present personnel of the Army.

Mr. Hardy, Democrat, of Texas—I am not a military man; I don't know enough about the matter to discuss it.

Mr. Cannon, Republican, of Illinois—Could not discuss a question under consideration from his own committee. Mr. Anthony is chairman of the sub-committee having the matter in charge.

Mr. Parke, Democrat, of Georgia—No. You would not throw away your gun if an enemy confronted you.

Mr. Smithwick, Democrat, of Florida—I don't care to express an opinion on the matter until I have investigated it further.

Mr. Walters, Republican, of Pennsylvania—I haven't studied the matter; I have always followed Mr. Anthony on that question.

Mr. Fitzgerald, Republican, of Ohio—I am for a large, well-trained and fairly-paid officer personnel, with but the skeleton for the organization of the various units as a working basis. I am for a thorough organization of the Reserve with unlimited numbers and competent instruction as well as for all possible encouragement of the National Guard of the states. Now, above everything else, I am in favor of the most liberal appropriation for research work, especially for the Air Service, where I believe that liberal appropriations will be the wisest economy.

Mr. Hogan, Republican, of New York—I am against the reduction, absolutely, and I want to say in regard to Mine Planter Service affecting warrant officers, reducing from 76 to 40, going into effect sixty days after the signing of the bill by the President, a great injustice has been done those men who, when they went into this Service were insured steady positions. Many of those warrant officers have been in the Army for over twenty-five years. It is my opinion that they should be given the same consideration as Army officers and be reduced by death or by resignation. I am in favor of repealing the legislation making the reduction in the number of Army officers. I am a friend of the big Army and the big Navy.

Mr. Anson, Republican, of New York—I have just read the article in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in regard to the conditions revealed by General Pershing's letter to Mr. Anthony. I have not had an opportunity to make a personal investigation of the merits of the controversy, but I am prepared to say that I favor a strong officer personnel which will guarantee adequate defense in time of war. If, in the attempt to reduce appropriations and taxes, any mistake has been made in the reduction of the Army so as to impair its efficiency I shall be one of the first to vote for remedial legislation.

Mr. O'Connor, Democrat, of Louisiana—I don't care to express an opinion on the matter now.

Mr. Williams, Democrat, of Texas—I have not been in Congress long enough to have studied the matter sufficiently to express an opinion on it.

Mr. Bowling, Democrat, of Alabama—I must await the action of the party on its policy before expressing an opinion on the matter. In general, I am in favor of a small Army and the greatest Navy afloat.

Mr. Snell, Republican, of New York—I am absolutely opposed to cutting the officer personnel of the Army now or at any time. We found to our regret during the war what it means to be unprepared. I believe a large officer personnel should be retained as a skeleton around which a volunteer army could be quickly built.

Mr. Parker, Republican, of New Jersey—I fought in the House especially to provide for the national defense a small but sufficient Army, a live Navy, well manned and equipped, and a well organized National Guard and Militia as the best guarantee of peace, and as real economy. I fought for an Army of 150,000, and still stand by that position.

Mr. Scott, Republican, of Tennessee—I think we should have a small standing Army and a powerful Navy. After all, the best friends we have are the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and as long as those coasts are protected and defended the safety of the country is assured.

Mr. Upshaw, Democrat, of Georgia—I am in favor of reducing the Army by cutting off the private personnel, but I have always believed that the safe, sane thing to do is to maintain a strong officer organization around which an Army of defense can be quickly built in time of emergency. I believe that the House ought to reconsider its action making such drastic reduction of the officer organization.

Mr. Kelly, Republican, of Pennsylvania—I am in favor of the reduction of the Army and voted for its reduction in the House. There should be officers to make an efficient force based on the number of

enlisted men in the Service. If present legislation does not go as far as is needed, some action should be taken by Congress.

Mr. Almon, Democrat, of Alabama—I am not prepared to give a statement without further investigation of the matter.

Mr. Stegall, Democrat, of Alabama—I am with Mr. Anthony, and then some more, in this controversy.

Mr. MacGregor, Republican, of New York—I don't care to make a statement because I have not given the matter consideration.

Mr. Vinson, Democrat, of Georgia—I don't care to express an opinion on the matter.

Mr. Hooker, Democrat, of Virginia—I don't care to express an opinion on the matter.

Mr. Andrews, Republican, of Nebraska—I voted for the House bill providing for 115,000 enlisted personnel. I anticipated when I did that that the Senate would increase the number. If I were working the details of a bill I would favor a commissioned personnel not only to handle the enlisted personnel as defined in the bill, but also for a reasonable increase to provide for emergency. We should have a surplus of officers at all times for a volunteer Army.

Mr. Tinkham, Republican, of Massachusetts—I am in favor of an adequate Army, both in officers and enlisted men. Under the present law we have not got an adequate Army. I am in favor of an amendment to the present law to make the Army adequate.

Mr. Humphreys, Democrat, of Mississippi—I think we should maintain an adequate Army always, but I am not familiar enough with the details of the Anthony-Pershing discussion to express an opinion on that. I am opposed to reducing the enlisted strength or the officer personnel to the point that would impair the Army's efficiency. I think General Pershing, perhaps, is the best judge of this matter in the United States.

Mr. McPherson, Republican, of Missouri—I haven't made a study of the subject and therefore have not formed an opinion in the matter.

Mr. Jeffries, Republican, of Nebraska—I have not yet read the letters, as I have been away in the campaign.

Mr. Dowell, Republican, of Iowa—I haven't read the letters and don't wish to discuss the matter.

Mr. Harrison, Democrat, of Virginia—I have always favored a large commissioned personnel for the Army, but I do not know about the merits of the particular controversy. I have not read the Pershing-Anthony letters.

Mr. Kincheloe, Democrat, of Kentucky—As a general proposition, I voted for a reduction of the Army, but I do not know of the merits of the controversy between General Pershing and Mr. Anthony.

Mr. Rouss, Democrat, of Kentucky—I can't discuss the matter for publication.

Mr. Darrow, Republican, of Pennsylvania—I am not as familiar with the Army situation as I am with the Navy, being a member of the Naval Affairs Committee. In a general way, one of our great troubles when we went into the World War was the training of an Army and equipping a Navy. If I remember correctly, Great Britain, when it reduced its army, increased the officer personnel. We certainly do not want to get into a position where we would be unable to defend ourselves, while we hope there will be no more wars. We look upon General Pershing as a very wise counselor.

Mr. Davis, Democrat, of Tennessee—I was for the reduction in the Army officer personnel and do not think it involves any danger, particularly at a time when there are still tens of thousands of former Army officers who were trained during the World War and who would volunteer their services in the event their country should need them. Taxes are very burdensome and the people are demanding relief, and they are entitled to it. Retrenchment is necessary all along the lines. I see no occasion for repealing the law reducing the Army officer personnel.

Mr. Hays, Republican, of Missouri—I voted for the bill as reported from the committee. I have a very high regard for General Pershing's ideas, but further than that I do not care to make an analysis of the bill, as I haven't the details now in mind. But I can say this, that it is pretty safe to be guided by the ideas of General Pershing in the matter.

Mr. London, Socialist, of New York—I am so situated that as a matter of principle I always vote for every reduction possible in the Army. This is the last place where the friends of an increase of the Army personnel should come. The disturbed conditions will continue as long as we last, and they will live after us. The only place that strikes do not prevail is in the cemetery among the dead ones, and these disturbances to right human ills should not be suppressed by an Army.

Mr. Drane, Democrat, of Florida—I would be governed almost entirely by the committee, and the committee will doubt

less have various opinions on the matter when it comes up. I am in the position of a judge; I should have to have the testimony before deciding the case. If General Pershing is absolutely correct in his opinion, then it seems to me that a very serious mistake has been made.

Mr. Kline, Republican, of Pennsylvania—I have not studied the matter and am therefore not ready to express an opinion on it.

Mr. Tinscher, Republican, of Kansas—Mr. Anthony is from my state and I generally follow him in that matter.

Mr. Hicks, Republican, New York—I think it is a very dangerous thing to do to let the Army officers out. If we don't keep them in the Service we will have to retire them on part pay. Instead of doing that, let's keep these trained men until they gradually pass out by age or death or resignation. This will not do an injustice to men who have served their country faithfully. I believe that the officers of the Army and of the Navy form a most valuable asset to the country. With their experience and fidelity these men cannot be replaced with short notice. The officers will go rapidly enough under the retirement plan.

Mr. Hudson, Democrat, of Texas—I think it is ill-advised to reduce the Army officer personnel at this time. I was against the reduction when it was up in the House and I now think that this is a very inopportune time to make the reduction, if it has to be made at some future time.

Mr. Knutson, Republican, of Minnesota—I couldn't give a statement on the matter without further investigating it.

Mr. Swanik, Democrat, of Oklahoma—I want to consider the matter further before discussing it.

Mr. Wilson, Democrat, of Louisiana—I have been away for six weeks and am not familiar enough with the matter to discuss it now.

Mr. Roach, Republican, of Missouri—I haven't given any study to the matter, but I favor any reduction that may be made without affecting the efficiency of the Army.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, Republican, of Pennsylvania—I voted for the bill. The Appropriations Committee recommended the measure and from what the debate developed I thought it was a proper measure. In my own judgment, I would have preferred to reduce the Army by a further reduction of the enlisted personnel and keeping the officer personnel. But that was not possible under the situation presented to the House.

Mr. Garner, Democrat, of Texas—I will consider the matter when it comes up in Congress. If the Military Affairs Committee brings it up I will be glad to give it consideration at that time.

Mr. Underhill, Republican, of Massachusetts—I am not enough familiar with conditions surrounding it to discuss the matter now.

Mr. Rhodes, Republican, of Missouri—I am not in favor of reconsidering the bill.

Mr. Olpp, Republican, of New Jersey—I have been fighting for a big Army all the time. I am opposed to cutting down the Army personnel. But without the appropriation, how are we going to hold them? In my opinion, a good skeleton personnel is absolutely essential, not only at this time, but all the time. We are not in a position yet to do away with the Army and the Navy.

Mr. Griest, Republican, of Pennsylvania—I prefer not to be interviewed on the

matter. I make it an invariable rule not to talk outside on measures that are before Congress.

Mr. Kennedy, Republican, of Rhode Island—I haven't thought anything about it; I haven't read the letters. I think I voted for the recommendations of Secretary Weeks.

Mr. Vane, Republican, of Pennsylvania—If General Pershing cares to come before our committee I would be glad to hear what he has to say. I would suggest that he make what recommendations he has to make to Congress.

Mr. Gilbert, Democrat, of Kentucky—I have voted for a small Army and a big Navy. Because when we need a Navy we need it quick, like the Texan who when he needs a gun he needs it.

Mr. Radcliffe, Republican, of New Jersey—I would like to investigate the facts further in the matter before expressing an opinion on it.

Mr. Bachrach, Republican, of New Jersey—I must await the views of the committee before expressing an opinion on it.

Mr. Overstreet, Democrat, of Georgia—I am in the midst of a hard campaign and have not had time to acquaint myself with the facts in this controversy.

Mr. Moore, Republican, of Illinois—I will look into it further before expressing an opinion.

Mr. Ballinger, Republican, of Massachusetts—I have fought this Army reduction all along. If we have an Army at all, we should have an efficient Army, and the same way with the Navy. But it seems that this economy has run riot. Of course, the reduction is provided in the appropriation and I suppose we must let the officers go.

Mr. Fisher, Democrat, of Tennessee—I shall be glad to discuss the matter some other time.

Mr. Frothingham, Republican, of Massachusetts—I think it was a mistake to reduce the officer and enlisted personnel of the Army and I said so at the time the bill was before the House. It has been reduced to such an extent that it is impossible to obtain enough officers and non-commissioned officers for the civilian training camps and makes it impossible to carry out the National Defense plan.

Mr. Mansfield, Democrat, of Texas—I have not investigated the merits of the controversy between General Pershing and Mr. Anthony, but I am in favor of a reduction in the Army only to a point of good judgment, and no further.

Mr. Zihlman, Republican, of Maryland—I am not familiar with the situation now. I felt when the reduction was made that the officers would object to it. I favor an Army of not more than 150,000 men, and I favor giving such aid as the Federal Government can to the states in the building up of a National Guard. With Federal aid to the states they would build up state units and would take pride in doing so. Some of the best officers in the World War were developed from the state guard. It seems to me that for an Army of 125,000 men 10,000 officers should be sufficient.

Mr. Dickinson, Republican, of Iowa—I am for the reduction. I don't think they should reconsider the bill. I have not changed my position. We have got volunteer officers all over this country who are just as competent as those men General Pershing is letting out. In fact, I think we could get officers in case of an emergency easier than we could get enlisted men.

Mr. Perkins, Republican, of New Jersey—I have been away swimming in the surf and have tried to forget everything I ever did till I could take some rest. The matter is only vaguely in my memory and I should have to look over it again to discuss it.

Mr. Patterson, Republican, of Missouri—I haven't given the matter a great deal of study. I do not intend knowingly to do anything that will cripple the defense organization of the country. I think the men we have at the head of the Army are familiar with the situation.

Mr. Quinn, Democrat, of Massachusetts—I am for reducing the Army and the Army officer personnel to a minimum, and voted that way.

Mr. Luhring, Republican, of Indiana—I haven't given the matter enough thought to express an opinion on it. I am inclined to agree with General Pershing on military affairs; he ought to know. If General Pershing can show that it is not a wise thing to let these officers go I should think that Congress would come to his relief; I would be in favor of it.

Mr. Rayburn, Democrat, of Texas—I am for this bill of Curry's, if they ever get it out. I think they were too drastic in their cut of the Army.

Mr. Doughton, Democrat, of North Carolina—I would be glad to hear the discussion on the floor. I am in favor of an adequate Army to meet any emergency that may arise, but not for any imaginary emergency.

Mr. Osborne, Republican, of California—I sympathize with that movement started by Mr. Curry. I think they are reducing the Army officer personnel too low. Not only too low, but we are going to lose too many experienced officers—colonels, majors and captains. My theory of the

organization of the Army in time of peace is that we should have a small Army with a large officer personnel to take care of the education and training duties under the Defense act. I think it would be well if we could take care of nearly all of these we have now.

Mr. Wheeler, Republican, of Illinois—I haven't given it any consideration; I don't know. Our standing Army has been reduced quite considerably, but I don't know until I inquire into it. It is a question of how many officers they need. I would like to see the facts and figures in the matter.

Mr. Crago, Republican, of Pennsylvania—I have written a reply to the questions sent by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Mr. Jones, Republican, of Pennsylvania—I voted for the appropriation bill carrying the reduction. I have no reason to change my mind now. I don't think the industrial conditions are such as to warrant the retention of these officers. If the bill was just when it was passed, it is just now. The National Guard officers alone could command any army needed.

Mr. Glynn, Republican, of Connecticut—I got their statement through the mail and of course want to hear what Dan Anthony had to say so that I could get both sides of it before expressing an opinion. I would like to see an adequate Army and an adequate officer personnel, but I will say this, that if the statement was made on the floor that the reduction would mean only 600 to go and in reality it means that nearly double that number, it seems to me that there should be some remedial legislation enacted. I don't think it was the intention of Congress to cut the officer personnel in that way.

Mr. Kissel, Republican, of New York—General Pershing ought to know. I don't know; I am not familiar with that. No one from my district has brought the question to my attention, and I am not familiar with a condition of a department. I am not a member of the committee and you never know anything about a matter like that until it is brought out.

Mr. Byrnes, Democrat, of South Carolina—I would like to study General Pershing's views further to see if, he offers sufficient reason for Congress to reconsider its action before expressing an opinion in the matter.

Mr. Garrett, Democrat, of Tennessee—I haven't read the letters of General Pershing and Mr. Anthony and would like to look into the matter before expressing an opinion on it.

Mr. Chandler, Republican, of New York—I am not in favor of disbanding the American Army, and I will not consent to the scrapping of the American Navy by the American Congress. In other words, I do not believe the millennium has come and that the days of danger to the Republic are passed. I am in favor of national economy in the matter of Army and Navy appropriations and in the matter of the reduction of Army and Navy personnel to the extent that the safety of the country will permit, and to no further extent.

Mr. Smith, Republican, of Michigan—I am for maintaining a sufficient and an efficient Army and Navy, and while I hope we will not have need for them, it will be more economical to retain them than it would be to mobilize them. In the World War it was claimed many lives were lost because we were not prepared for war. I am for an adequate and efficient Army, and in that I am sure I reflect the sentiment of the people I represent.

Mr. Parks, Democrat, of Arkansas—I have not studied the Pershing-Anthony letters. But I am not willing to endanger the country by reducing the Army below a sufficient force. Although I want to keep the Army down to a minimum, I am not in favor of destroying the Army.

Mr. French, Republican, of Idaho—I don't care to discuss the matter now.

Mr. Jeffers, Democrat, of Alabama—I can't discuss the matter, because I have not studied the letters.

Mr. Gorman, Republican, of Illinois—I don't care to make an expression on the matter. Congress has a pretty difficult problem to reduce taxes now. Don't want to be quoted.

Mr. Bulwinkle, Democrat, of North Carolina—I haven't read the letters and can't discuss them now.

Mr. Hammer, Democrat, of North Carolina—I am in favor of reducing the Army. We fought a great war with the understanding that we would have peace. It don't look like we are going to have peace, so we must have an Army. I am in favor of the smallest Army we can safely have with the highest number of officers in it we can possibly have. With the officers we can train men in an emergency. I am in favor of retaining the number of officers we have, with the Army made less. It is a crude idea of my own, but why could not there be two captains or three captains to one company and alternate on duty to avoid the too low reduction at this time? The colonels might be doubled up the same way.

Mr. Rogers, Republican, of Massachusetts—I am bitterly opposed to the reduction of the Army officer personnel as indicated by General Pershing in his letter to Mr. Madden. As a matter of fact, I am opposed to a reduction to below 13,000 officers, but Congress has spoken on that.

I am very much opposed to getting rid of 1,700, as provided by the law.

Mr. Cole, Republican, of Ohio—I believe we should be very cautious about reducing the officer personnel of the Army. I am in favor of cutting the Army down just as much as we can, but I am not in favor of cutting the officer personnel so low that we will have no officers for the training camps. Universal peace is not here yet, nor is it just around the corner.

Mr. Wurzbach, Republican, of Texas—I am opposed to the reduction of the Army officer personnel and I voted and talked against it on the floor. I think we ought to trust to the judgment of our experts and officers.

Mr. Stephens, Republican, of Ohio—I am in favor of a sufficient Army and Navy and of good and sufficiently paid officers for both. Whether the reduction was the best thing to do for the Army I don't know. We followed the committee in the matter. Men we can always get, but officers must be trained. The history of all our wars must show the need most urgent was officers.

Mr. Ricketts, Republican, of Ohio—I don't want to express an opinion of the reduction of the Army officer personnel now. But there are too many fellows drawing government salaries now and doing nothing. I am for preparedness, all right, but there are 17,600 in the Army officer personnel and I am in favor of the plucking board going ahead with the reduction as provided in the law. The 11,000 officers is enough for an Army of 125,000 in peace times. If the Peace Conference amounted to anything there should be no need for retaining them.

Mr. Lazro, Democrat, of Louisiana—I have just returned from a vacation at home in Louisiana and haven't had time to look into the controversy over the Army officer reduction.

Mr. Campbell, Democrat, of Pennsylvania—I haven't any sympathy for the plan for the reduction of the Army. I have opposed it all along. I think it is a very short-sighted policy and if carried out we will pay for it in years to come. The reduction is not keeping faith with the men who have given their time and spent years in training to now be dismissed. It is bound to have a demoralizing influence on the Army personnel.

Mr. Freeman, Republican, of Connecticut—I agree with General Pershing, that it is a very dangerous plan to reduce the Army officer personnel at this time. My idea is that we should have no privates at all; nothing but trained officers in the permanent standing Army. I think we should have 100,000 or more officers in the standing Army enlisted for one year without the privilege of re-enlistment.

Mr. Thomas, Democrat, of Kentucky—I haven't examined into the matter and can't discuss it now.

Mr. Clouse, Republican, of Tennessee—I haven't read the letters and therefore could not discuss the matter now.

Mr. Goodykoontz, Republican, West Virginia—I do not wish to be quoted, as I have not given the question the consideration it deserves.

Mr. James, Republican, of Michigan—I do not concede that the House of Representatives adopted the conference report under a misapprehension. Further than this I do not wish to be quoted at this time.

Mr. Hawes, Democrat, of Missouri—I am in favor of the repeal of the legislation in question if it is necessary in order to provide for an adequate officer personnel for such an Army as should be maintained by the country.

Mr. Michener, Republican, of Michigan—I have nothing to say.

Mr. Mapes, Republican, of Michigan—I am not ready to say anything on this subject.

Mr. Sinnott, Republican, of Oregon—I do not wish to be quoted, as I have not had time to give the question the consideration it deserves.

Mr. Fenn, Republican, of Connecticut—I am not prepared to be quoted until I have had ample time to carefully consider the question.

Mr. Beedy, Republican, of Maine—I am in favor of legislation that will vouchsafe to the country an adequate Army and Navy.

Mr. Denison, of Illinois—All that I have to say is that I am in favor of an adequate Army and Navy.

Mr. Foster, Republican, of Ohio—I am not sufficiently informed to express an opinion in regard to the legislation in question.

Mr. McLaughlin, Republican, of Nebraska—I am heartily in favor of a sufficiently large officer personnel of the Army of the United States as is necessary to take care of the interests of our country in any emergency that may arise, either domestic or foreign.

Mr. Vestal, Republican, of Indiana—I favor a large officer personnel and a small enlisted Army. I would much prefer an enlisted personnel of 15,000 and an officer personnel of 10,000.

Mr. Huddleston, Democrat, of Alabama—I favor the officer personnel provided for by the Anthony bill be made just one

Answers to Letters Sent Congressmen

(Continued from page 2.)

consider legislative matters, but the appropriations are not in the hands of these committees as heretofore and fall within the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Committee.

"My impression is there ought to be, and will have to be, some modification of the act." This opinion of Senator Fletcher is of exceptional value, since he is the second ranking Democratic member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and in that capacity is much more familiar with the real situation than his less well-informed colleagues of both Houses.

In view of Senator Fletcher's opinion of the cause of the trouble, the letter of Senator Warren of Wyoming, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, is of exceptional interest. Senator Warren states: "Your letter of Aug. 21 is before me. In response I beg to assure you that I hope that there may be some corrective legislation enacted to set aside in a large measure the injustice done by the reductions mentioned in your letter, and that such enactment may occur considerably in advance of the time limit fixed in the act of June 30."

Other letters are constantly arriving, and the general tone of them gives reason to hope that some relief may be secured (probably by the passage of the Curry bill). Meanwhile the JOURNAL will endeavor to keep the question before the eyes of the lawmakers of the nation.

half as large as provided for in that bill. We do not need a large Army.

Mr. Ellis, Republican, of Missouri—I have supported the Army at all times. I am unalterably opposed to any legislation that would tend to impair its efficiency. I will carefully consider any bill that may be introduced to increase the officer personnel of the Regular Army. We cannot make officers in a month or a year.

Mr. Shreve, Republican, of Pennsylvania—I have always been a small Army man, and I have not been convinced that I am wrong.

Mr. Brooks, Republican, of Pennsylvania—I am in favor of any legislation that contemplates the organization of such an Army as our country may need in case of an emergency.

Mr. Kreider, Republican, of Pennsylvania—I am not in favor of any cut in the officer personnel of the Army that would tend to impair its efficiency in case of an emergency. A blow at the Army is a blow at the nation.

Mr. Tillman, Democrat, of Arkansas—I am in favor of any bill that looks to the maintenance of an adequate defense of the country at all times. I think that the officer personnel under the Anthony bill is entirely too small.

Mr. Collier, Democrat, of Mississippi—I believe in maintaining the smallest Army possible consistent with a due regard to the safety of the country at all times.

Mr. W. C. Wright, Democrat, of Georgia—I favor a large officer personnel so that in case of emergency a large Army could be trained with the least possible delay. An enlisted man can be trained into a soldier in a few months, but it takes years of training to make an efficient officer.

Mr. Fairfield, Republican, of Indiana—I am in favor of a large and well trained officer personnel in the Army even in time of peace. It is sound policy to prepare for war in time of peace.

Mr. Sparks, Republican, of Ohio—I am in favor of the smallest Army both as to officer and enlisted personnel that is consonant with the safety of the nation.

Mr. Lea, Republican, of California—I sympathize with the movement to have the Army officer personnel retained at good strength. We have shot the Army to pieces so much since the war that I think it is about time we were stopping the reduction now.

Mr. Crouther, Republican, of New York—I am for a big Army. I am for what General Pershing wants. Certainly I am not for less than 12,000 officers. It seems to me that the legislation is going to bring it less than that number; I am opposed to that.

LUNCHEON GIVEN IN HONOR OF BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR.

Augusto Cochrane de Alencar, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Brazil to the United States, was the guest of honor at a luncheon at the Army and Navy Club, New York city, on Aug. 25, previous to his going to the New York state encampment at Peekskill, to review the 10th New York Infantry. Opportunity was taken of the Ambassador's visit to bestow upon him the Conspicuous Service Cross of the state in the name of the legislature of the state of New York, which was conferred by Brig. Gen. J. Leslie Kincaid.

Those present at the luncheon were: Brig. Gen. J. Leslie Kincaid, the Adjutant General, state of New York; Mr. Augusto Cochrane de Alencar, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Brazil to the United States; Mr. Samuel de Sousa Leao Gracie, secretary of embassy; Capt. Heraclito Graca Aranha, naval attaché; Consul General Helio Lobo, Deputy Consul J. C. Muniz; Hon. Richard E. Enright, Commissioner of Police, New York city; Brig. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, James Robb, Nelson H. Henry, John J. Byrne and Henry J. Reilly; Col. George W. Burleigh, Maj. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Major Sigaud, Capt. J. G. Phelps Stokes, Capt. Paul G. Thebaud, Lieut. Paul B. Kelly, F. Cunliffe-Owen, Madame de Sousa Leao Gracie, Mrs. George Burleigh, Mrs. George Bat-cheller, Mrs. André W. Brewster, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. John Byrne and Mrs. Robert McC. Marsh.

The Ambassador was accompanied to the state encampment by Brig. Gen. J. Leslie Kincaid and Col. George W. Burleigh, State Judge Advocate.

GENERAL WRIGHT TO BE RELIEVED FROM THE PHILIPPINES COMMAND.

The report that Maj. Gen. William M. Wright, U.S.A., is to be relieved from the command of the Philippine Department by Maj. Gen. George W. Read, U.S.A., commander of the 5th Corps Area, has been confirmed at the War Department. It is stated that General Wright is being relieved at his own request on account of ill health. Before he went to the Philippines it was known that General Wright was in poor health for a short period, but it was understood that he had recovered. From latest reports General Wright has not been in the best of health since he has been in the Philippines.

Gen. Harbord Eligible for Chief of Staff

The bill making Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, U.S.A., eligible for appointment to the General Staff was signed by the President this week.

The bill (H.R. 11090) as passed by the Senate on Aug. 23, provides as heretofore noted "that notwithstanding other provisions of law touching eligibility for appointment and service as Chief of Staff, the present Deputy Chief of Staff may be appointed Chief of Staff, and when so appointed shall be eligible to serve as such for a period of four years, unless sooner relieved."

The signing of the bill is a just tribute to one of the most able and distinguished officers of our Army.

General Harbord was born in Illinois March 21, 1866, and is therefore not due to retire for age until March 21, 1930. He entered the Regular Army as a private in the 4th Infantry in January, 1889, and has served in successive grades. He was awarded the D.S.M. for his work in the World War, is a graduate of the Army War College and of the Infantry and Cavalry School and was awarded the degree of B.S. and M.S., Kansas State Agricultural College.

RETIREMENT IS SUGGESTED TO OLDER GENERAL OFFICERS.

There is considerable mystery in the War Department concerning the suggestion which has been sent out to a group of the older general officers on the active list that they should make application for retirement. It is admitted that such requests were sent out by the War Department upon the recommendation of the Dickman board. The theory is that some general officers, on account of length of service or age, should assist the Dickman board in carrying out its reduction plans under the existing law by retiring. Their retirement would create vacancies for a number of colonels and reduce the number of eliminations for younger officers. These communications were confidential in their character and the War Department was anxious that there should be no publicity connected with them, so as not to embarrass any of the officers concerned.

The first information to reach the public came from Boston. At the War Department it was admitted when the dispatch was published that these communications to the general officers had been issued. The Department, however, refused to give out a list of the officers who had received the notices.

According to reliable reports, the board has been for the last two weeks sending

out about fifty orders a day with the view of retiring or discharging officers under the requirements of the existing law. These orders, except in the cases of physical disabilities, are confidential, as has been previously stated in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. It is estimated that the Dickman board is rapidly approaching the place that it will stop if the Curry bill were to become a law. In some quarters it is believed that the War Department would cancel orders that it has already issued for the retirement and discharge of officers if the Curry bill should be passed. This is one reason, it is said, that the War Department is keeping the orders confidential. The belief is held that a larger part of the elimination called for in the Curry bill could be secured by voluntary applications for retirement and discharge.

SEEKING PLACES FOR ELIMINATED CHAPLAINS.

The general committee of Army and Navy chaplains, of which Bishop William F. McDowell is chairman, has issued a circular to co-operating churches relative to finding places for chaplains to be eliminated from the Army in accordance with the recent act of Congress. The circular says, in part:

"We are quite sure that there will be a number of men who are among the very flower of the chaplaincy returning to civilian life. There will be from thirty to forty Protestant chaplains of various denominational affiliations who will be available for pastorates or other lines of service suitable to ministers of the Gospel. These are all picked men.

"They deserve the greatest possible consideration and the best possible treatment at the hands of the churches to which they belong. The general committee on Army and Navy chaplains appreciating the difficulties in immediately placing these men in the proper lines of service, desires to help by giving information to all churches and church leaders seeking pastors or desiring service in which ministers of the Gospel may properly be engaged. We will be glad to furnish those seeking pastors with detailed information concerning individual men who are available.

"Address Rev. E. O. Watson, secretary, general committee on Army and Navy chaplains, 937 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C."

NEW CHIEF OF TRAINING SECTION ASSUMES MILITIA BUREAU DUTIES.

Col. George F. Baltzell, Inf., who recently finished a course at the Army War College and who has just returned from leave, assumed his duties as chief of the training section of the Militia Bureau this week.

Committee Reports Curry-Anthony Bill

(Continued from page 5.)

will injure the morale and efficiency of those who remain by causing them to stagnate in grades entirely incommensurate with their length of service and responsibilities. Ostensibly designed to correct a condition of top-heaviness, the existing law has swung too far into the opposite direction. The ill effects of the existing law are far-reaching and permanent. It is not too late to remedy them and it should be done at once. H.R. 12398 is designed to accomplish this.

"This bill assumes that it is the desire of the Congress to fix the total authorized number of officers at 12,000 for the time being. It recognizes the fact that in the reduced Army there should be a higher proportion of officers in the ranks that are suitable for the important detached duties for which a large part of our officers must be used—the ranks from colonel to captain, inclusive. It recognizes the condition that, in our reduced force, a smaller proportion of lieutenants is appropriate. It further recognizes the necessity of continuously maintaining at approximately full strength the authorized total of 12,000 instead of going far below that number and, in this process, literally kicking out of the Service valuable and effective officers.

"It recognizes the fact that the high standard necessary must be encouraged by a reasonable degree of advancement to rank commensurate with an officer's duties and length of service. It recognizes the fact that maximum efficiency can not be expected from our reduced officer body if, after the adjustments are completed, it is composed in part of officers who have been deprived of the rank they formerly held, in many cases as a result of war service, and who must face a long and exceedingly slow process of advancement to restore that rank. It recognizes the fact that it is the poorest form of economy to force out of the Service officers of experience and training to be later replaced by inexperienced lieutenants who will be slowly acquired and trained.

Curry Bill Economical.

"And, with all its manifest advantages the bill will actually save money for the current fiscal year, as a less expenditure will be necessary to retain officers in the Service than is necessary to discharge them with a year's pay. The more appropriate distribution in grades will not materially increase future costs. It is the principle of recent pay legislation that pay is based largely on length of service and not solely upon rank as was heretofore the case. By withholding appropriate rank an augmentation of pay commensurate with length of service is not withheld. Why, in the name of common sense, should officers not be given rank commensurate with their jobs and with their pay?

"I do not wish it understood that any wholesale promotion will result from this bill. The changes proposed in the percentage of officers in the various grades are exceedingly small. They will not bring about any undue promotion, but will merely alleviate somewhat the certain stagnation that stares the Army in the face should the percentages for a much larger force, as set forth in the act of June 4, 1920, be adhered to.

"Section 2 of the bill is designed to remove the arbitrary limit of 800 officers who may either be demoted or held as additional officers in their grades. If any officers are to be held as additional or demoted the number should be in the discretion of the board of general officers charged by the law with the difficult task of readjustment. Under the bill under consideration the board must bring the total number of officers down to at least 12,000, and is unhampered by an arbitrary restriction of 800 which would force a reduction considerably below 12,000, and which limits the board in the discretion it may exercise.

"I am not posing as a military expert and do not wish to take up the time of this committee in the discussion of details. Your experience and knowledge of the subject in this respect transcend my own. Should a discussion of details be desired I commend to your consideration of continuing what I believe is the policy of your committee of calling upon the Secretary of War to send before you officers whose business it is to study and thoroughly understand the details of personnel legislation and conditions. I am, however, submitting for your consideration some tabulated statements of the effect of this bill." These tables were published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Aug. 2.

BATTLESHIP FRANCE OF FRENCH NAVY WRECKED.

The French battleship France of 23,000 tons displacement ran aground on a hidden rock in Quiberon Bay, about twenty-five miles southeast of L'Orient, France, early on Aug. 26 and sank in 75 feet of water an hour later. All of her 900 officers and men were saved by her boats and life rafts but three.



Uncle Sam: And meanwhile, of course, I have your name and address, and—er—if anything turns up again in your line—I'll be glad to let you know.—Reprinted by courtesy of Life.

Officers of the Navy Eligible for Promotion

The following officers of the Navy have become eligible for promotion from the dates named in 1922, as per announcement from the Navy Department on Aug. 30:

Line Officers.

The following officers have become eligible for promotion to the ranks indicated from the dates noted:

To be a lieutenant commander—Aug. 23, William G. Greenman vice J. C. Latham (ret.).
To be lieutenants—Aug. 23, Malcolm R. Jameson v. W. G. Greenman (pro.); Aug. 25, Emil B. Perry v. A. G. Reaves (died).

Staff Officers.

The following officers have become eligible for promotion to the ranks indicated from the dates noted:

To be pay director (rank of captain)—Aug. 26, David V. Chadwick vice M. McM. Ramsay (died).
To be pay inspector (rank of commander)—Aug. 26, William N. Hughes v. D. V. Chadwick (pro.).

The following officers have become eligible for promotion to the ranks indicated from the dates noted:

To be medical inspector (rank of commander)—Aug. 28, Richard A. Warner v. J. S. Taylor (died).

The following officers have become eligible for promotion to the grade of passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, from Aug. 23, with their running mate, Lt. Malcolm R. Jameson: Walter Guerry and George F. Yoran.

Lt. (j.g.) David B. Peters (M.C.), U.S.N., has become eligible for promotion to the grade of passed assistant surgeon in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, from Aug. 23, with his running mate, Lt. Malcolm R. Jameson.

Lt. (j.g.) Ray E. Farnsworth (D.C.), U.S.N., has become eligible for promotion to the grade of passed assistant dental surgeon in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, from Aug. 23, with his running mate, Lt. Malcolm R. Jameson.

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ment. There was nothing said or done at the conference relative to personnel, and this is a matter that must be worked out with Congress. It is insisted that the authorities should go as far as possible in divulging the war plans of the Navy in an effort to show Congress the importance of maintaining an adequate and highly trained force of officers and men.

AIR SQUADRON, PACIFIC FLEET, BREAKS SHOOTING RECORDS.

The hits made by U.S. Navy flyers in the annual target practice with machine guns of the Air Force of the Pacific Fleet recently, so far as the official records show, beat all records.

Capt. H. V. Butler, U.S.N., commanding the Air Squadron of the Pacific Fleet, in a report received by the Navy Department Aug. 29, states that the machine guns used were of the Vickers type synchronized to fire through the propeller. These guns are on fixed mounts and are aimed at the target by maneuvering the plane.

The record firing was made when firing at a sleeve target towed by another airplane. So far as possible these aerial gunnery exercises are planned to simulate actual combat conditions. The attacking pilot maneuvers just as he would if fighting a hostile plane.

Lieut. G. T. Cuddihy, U.S.N., scored 145 hits in twenty-seven seconds. Lieut. Lambert Hewitt, U.S.N., hit the target 137 times in eighteen seconds, and Lieut. W. B. Gwin landed 87 hits in twenty-one seconds, making the average of 123 shots in twenty-two seconds.

The three flyers used a method of attack common in actual warfare. It is to keep out of range of the enemy and then dive below at high speed, pulling up under the opposing plane. In this way the airplane above cannot use its guns.

Hitherto a hit every two seconds was

considered excellent shooting with a fixed machine gun.

MARJORIE STERRETT FUND AWARDED FOR YEAR 1922.

The annual income of the Marjorie Sterrett Battleship Fund for the year ending June 30, 1922, has been awarded under the conditions of the trust, to the following turret, gun and torpedo crews:

14-inch turret No. 4, U.S.S. New Mexico; 3-inch gun No. 1, U.S.S. Sumner; torpedo crew of the U.S.S. R-17.

The Marjorie Sterrett Battleship Fund was originated by Marjorie Sterrett, a Brooklyn school girl, who sent ten cents to the editor of the New York Tribune and suggested that other school children might also subscribe a like amount, and thereby create a fund from which a battleship could be built. The New York Tribune undertook to collect subscriptions and realized the sum of \$22,178.57. On Nov. 7, 1917, a trust fund was created with the Equitable Trust Co. of New York as trustees, and as such under the provisions of the trust distributes annually the income to the enlisted men of the crew of (a) the turret mounted on a vessel of the battleship class making the highest final merit at short range battle practice; (b) of the secondary battery gun mounted on a battleship, destroyer, cruiser, or gunboat, making the highest merit at short range battle practice, and (c) of the submarine making the highest final merit with torpedoes for the year.

E. S. McClure, seaman, second class, has been awarded the Knox gun-pointer medal presented annually by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to the pointer or set of pointers making the highest merit in gunnery for the year. McClure fired 3-inch gun No. 1 on the U.S.S. Sumner and made the highest merit of any gun in the Navy at short range battle practice 1921-22.

The Weekly Washington Letter

By E. B. Johns, Washington Correspondent

At this writing it appears that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will be successful in its fight for an amendment to the Army Appropriation act provision regarding the reduction in the number of officers. Even Mr. Anthony states that he thought there should be some change in the existing law and introduced a bill (H.R. 12493), which is printed in another column.

The War Department in a report submitted to the House Military Committee committed itself to the Curry (H.R. 12398) bill. Major General Harbord, Deputy Chief of Staff, appeared before the House committee Aug. 31 and reinforced the recommendations of the Secretary of War.

Events have been moving rapidly since the House has reconvened after its recess. When the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL opened the campaign for an amendment to the existing law the leaders of the House scoffed at the idea. On Aug. 24 there was staged on the floor of the House a little act which was intended to stop all agitation for a change in the law. Representative McKenzie, acting chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, suggested during the discussion of the program for the House that some consideration should be given to the Curry bill or other legislation for an amendment to the existing law. He referred to the Pershing letter and the facts that had been brought out in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Mr. Stafford Objects.

In an instant several members of the Appropriations Committee were on their feet clamoring for recognition. Representative Stafford secured the floor and declared vehemently that no mistake had been made by the conferees on the Army Appropriation bill. He insisted that even the suggestion of Mr. McKenzie was a reflection on the Appropriations Committee and that no consideration should be given to the Curry bill or any other legislation of that character. He appeared to have the support of all of the leaders of the House.

This did not in the least discourage Mr. Curry. Neither did it stop the poll of the House which was being taken by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The report of Secretary Weeks urging the passage of the Curry bill was sent to the House committee the next day. The Secretary's report placed the Appropriations Committee in a defenseless position. In it the Secretary showed that if the House declined to pass the Curry bill it would be neglecting an opportunity to reduce the expenses of maintaining the Army. Armed with this, Mr. Curry and the supporters of the Army soon won over a majority of the members of the House.

At attempt was made to suppress the House Committee on Military Affairs. It was insisted by a number of the leaders of the House that the committee should close up business for the session and not conduct any hearings on the subject. But there was such an insistent demand for some consideration of the Curry bill that Mr. McKenzie called a meeting of the committee at which Mr. Curry and Major Benedict of the General Staff appeared. Mr. Curry and Major Benedict made such

a masterly presentation of the merits of the Curry bill that the committee decided to continue the hearings on Aug. 31, at which time Major General Harbord, Deputy Chief of Staff, could appear.

Mr. Anthony Returns.

Mr. Anthony returned on Aug. 28 from Kansas, where he had been engaged in a strenuous campaign for renomination. He had won, but not by such a large margin that he did not realize that his attitude toward the national defenses of the country was not as popular as he had supposed. He was not in Washington over an hour before he discovered that the situation had got beyond the control of the pacifists. He realized that some legislation must be enacted to satisfy the insistent demand of an overwhelming majority of the members of the House. He found the situation was such that it was doubtful whether the leaders could keep the Curry bill in the committee. If it came up in the House he was advised that it would pass. The poll of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL indicated this. Enough members had committed themselves to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to make the passage of the bill seem assured.

Mr. Anthony's Bill.

This accounts for the introduction of the bill by Mr. Anthony. Under its provisions the demotion and elimination will fall the heaviest on majors and captains who won their commissions in the World War. A hasty examination of the bill indicates that it will eliminate or demote 1,075 majors and captains. It is roughly estimated that something like 750 of these came into the Army as the result of war service. They are from 32 to 45 years old, and if they are demoted to first lieutenants very few of them will retire above the rank of captain. With the stagnation in promotion they will have reached the age of retirement before they have been promoted to captains. Some of this class who are now majors may be fortunate enough to return to the grade of major before they retire for age, but the number will not be large.

In discussing this provision of Mr. Anthony's bill a captain with splendid battle service in the A.E.F. said:

"As far as I have been able to analyze the Anthony bill, it is an attempt to drive out of the Regular Army all of the officers who came from the training camps and those who won their commissions on the field of battle. We expected some relief from the Shanks board, but instead Mr. Anthony proposes to shove us down farther on the promotion list. Most of us are married men and have children that are growing up whom we must support and educate. It is true that his provision which prohibits a reduction in our present pay and allowances would give us some temporary relief, but there would be no prospect for much promotion for officers who have reached my age before they had attained the age of retirement. There is very little hope in the Anthony bill for majors and captains who came into the Army during the war."

General Rogers Bids Farewell to Q.M.C.

Upon his retirement from the Army and at the close of his term as Quartermaster General on Aug. 27, Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, U.S.A., sent out an appeal to his "Comrades of the Quartermaster Corps" to render loyal service to the new Quartermaster General. The following is the text of General Rogers's letter:

"Comrades of the Quartermaster Corps:

"To-day I relinquish the office of Quartermaster General of the Army, a position of importance and responsibility which I have had the honor to fill for the last four years. The manner in which I have discharged my stewardship I leave to the judgment of others, merely saying I gave the Quartermaster Corps the best there was in me and that the dominant motive of my every act was to increase the efficiency of the corps, augment its esprit and guard its best standards and traditions.

"To paraphrase Tennyson, 'Quartermasters General may come and Quartermasters General may go, but the Quartermaster Corps goes on forever.' It is an organization with a glorious history—a history that it has taken many men many years to make—a history to which every member of the corps may well point with pride and pleasure.

"I wish to express my heartfelt and grateful appreciation of the loyal support which the personnel of the corps—commissioned, enlisted and civilian—have always given me and the uniformly efficient manner in which they have always performed their duty, often arduous and difficult. The remembrance of this loyalty and efficiency is a memory I shall ever cherish.

"I know, my comrades, that you will willingly give the new Quartermaster General the same loyal support and efficient assistance that you have so generously given me, and that in your efforts to maintain the standards of the corps, make greater its efficiency, increase its esprit, and guard its reputation, you will continue to be animated by the spirit of 'Service for the Line.'

"Wishing everyone of you the choicest blessings of life, I bid you good-bye."

PRESIDENCY OF NAVAL WAR COLLEGE UNDER DISCUSSION.

With the approaching retirement of Rear Admiral W. S. Sims, U.S.N., there is considerable speculation as to who will succeed him as President of the Naval War College. This assignment has added interest throughout the Navy on account of the general discussion of a revision of the educational system of the Service. There is belief that a strong man and one who is especially qualified to initiate some new features for the higher education of officers should be selected.

There is also a belief that the President of the Naval War College should be an officer who is qualified to speak at notable gatherings of civilians. If an officer who is able to present to a popular audience the cause of the Navy should be made president of the college it is contended that he could be of great service to the country in developing its naval defenses.

The names of Rear Admiral William V. Pratt, U.S.N., member of the General Board, and Rear Admiral Josiah F. McKean, U.S.N., superintendent of the Mare Island Navy Yard, and Rear Admiral Clarence S. Williams, U.S.N., are being most frequently mentioned in this connection. Admiral Pratt is suggested as the most available at this time, as Admirals Williams and McKean have only recently been assigned to their present duties.

TESTING NEW AIR MOTORS AT ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND.

The dirigible C-2 left the Aberdeen Proving Ground on Aug. 17 for Langley Field, Va., preparatory to its trans-continental flight which begins early in September. Capt. G. W. McIntyre commanded the ship on this flight, with Lieuts. John Hutchins and O. A. Anderson. Captain Kepner and Lieutenant Farris were the pilots. When the ship starts for California Maj. Harold A. Strauss will take command and his engineers will be Sergeant Albrecht, Master Sergeant Fitch, Radio Sergeant Burns and Private Graham. The other crew will bring back from Langley Field the dirigible D-3.

The flight of the C-2 is for the purpose of demonstrating the new motoring device recently developed at Washington. This experimental flight through the West is principally to be made to test the power of the ship under the difficult atmospheric conditions to be experienced in flying over the desert. Through these arid lands flying is much smoother at night than in the day time, as the most extreme conditions exist. This new motor device which has been placed with the officers of the Aberdeen Proving Ground for its initial test is at present the only one in existence. Its details are simple and its construction deals primarily with the means of anchoring the dirigible and it is also effective for dropping bombs.

Mr. Anthony Introduces Curry Bill Substitute

In introducing a substitute for the Curry bill (H.R. 12493), Representative D. R. Anthony, jr., chairman of the War Department sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations, gave out a statement in which he defends his attitude toward the Army and his report from the conferees to the House when he declared that not over 600 officers would be eliminated from the promotion list by the existing law.

Mr. Anthony is very severe in his attacks upon the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. In referring to the Service paper, he says it has been conducting a "propaganda of censure of Congress." He insists that instead of criticizing Congress the War Department should candidly admit that it is wrong. The following is the text of Mr. Anthony's statement:

The War Department has called the attention of Congress by means of a letter from General Pershing to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, that under their construction of the legislation recently enacted reducing the commissioned officers of the Army to not exceeding 12,000 in number, it would be necessary to eliminate several hundred more officers than was contemplated in the statement I made on the floor of the House. The figures which I then gave that in the total reduction of 1,000 about 367 would come from the Medical Corps and Chaplains, and that there would be a reduction of about 600 in total number on the promotion list of officers, was substantially correct and would have been accomplished through the elimination and demotion provisions of the House bill if it had not been for a blunder made by the War Department itself in asking for the insertion of language by the Senate and prepared by the officer detailed from the General Staff and which was accepted in conference. They intended to mitigate the severity of the provisions of the House bill, but their own language has proven to be more severe than the House conferees ever intended.

Objects to "Propaganda of Censure"

A propaganda of censure of Congress has been carried on by the Army service papers and some of the newspapers of the country which have been influenced by them. Instead of criticizing Congress, the War Department should more candidly admit that they have literally been "hoist by their own petard." The only criticism I am willing to stand for is that of having accepted the modification of the House language, as written by the representative of the War Department itself and asked for in the conference, without more careful scrutiny. The bill which I have now introduced is to relieve the situation for which the War Department is itself responsible.

When the Army Appropriation bill was sent to conference the Senate amendment reducing the Army provided that the reduction of officers would be effected by elimination and absorption. The House had originally provided that the reduction should be effected by elimination and demotion. The final agreement of the conferees was to employ all three methods—elimination, absorption and demotion.

Blames General Staff for Changed Plan.

The House conferees believed that the Board of General Officers charged with carrying out the provisions of the act, the board which is now in session in this city, should have full freedom of action in determining the number of officers to be eliminated, the number to be absorbed and the number to be demoted. The Senate conferees wanted to restrict the board in demotions and absorption to a maximum of 800 officers. The suggestion to do this came from the General Staff officer working with the Senate committee, and, therefore, from the War Department. This restriction was accepted by the House conferees. Of course, it is this restriction on the number of officers that the board can dispose of by absorption and demotion which fixes the minimum number that must be disposed of by elimination. It is this latter minimum which must be eliminated that is causing all the present discussion and which necessitates remedial legislation.

New Bill Carries Ideas of House Conferees.

I am introducing a bill which will carry out the original ideas of the House conferees. The Board of General Officers now engaged in carrying out the elimination provisions of the law have reached a point where it is possible to see that they should have some leeway in changing the authorized strength of the grades of colonel, major and captain within very narrow limits, and that with this leeway and no restriction in their power to demote officers it will be unnecessary to have any additional officers in any of the grades on Jan. 1, 1923. In other words, the authority to dispose of surplus officers by absorption will be wiped out by this substitute and all officers will be disposed of, just as the

House conferees believed they should be, by elimination and demotion.

Prefers Demotion to Absorption.

As between absorption and demotion, there is no doubt in my mind that demotion is far preferable. Absorption means stagnation in promotion, means shutting the door in front of the junior officers for perhaps years to come, a condition that, in my opinion, is demoralizing to the officers of the Army. It means carrying surplus officers in all the grades and for no purpose other than to provide a berth for them until absorbed. While demotion, on the other hand, means forcing back in their proper grades the officers who were promoted too rapidly—but at the same time means that after Jan. 1, 1923, there will be a steady, healthy flow of promotion in the Army, not a normal flow, because all promotions, by reason of these eliminations at this time, will be slowed down, not only below the absurdly rapid rates of the last two years, but below what should be a normal flow of promotion, and what we expect under the terms of the original act of June 30 and of my bill will be, in the course of a very few years, a normal flow of promotion. In other words, this bill, which wipes out the power of the board to dispose of officers by absorption and gives to the board great freedom of action in carrying out the reduction in the manner and by the two methods originally advocated by the House, will, in my opinion, accomplish the purpose in the best possible manner and to the greatest degree of satisfaction to the Congress, and even to the Army itself.

Only Least Effective to Go Out.

And under the terms of this bill not one single promotion list officer, in my opinion, will be separated from the Service unless, in the opinion of this board of distinguished generals, he is considered to be among the group classified by General Pershing as least effective. So that, if this bill becomes law, all this talk about having to get rid of officers with splendid records can stop.

The conferees were careful in the act of June 30 to safeguard the promotion list standing and relative rank of the demoted officers. It has come to my attention that the Comptroller General is just about ready to render an opinion that the demotion of an officer operates to separate him from the military service and thereby changes his pay status. This should not be—in fact, it would be demoralizing—so I am including in my bill the language necessary to correct this situation.

Generals Dickman and McCain—who are retired officers—who have been called to active service to perform the very important duty of serving on the board charged with carrying out the elimination provisions of the act, are not, under permanent law, entitled to active pay while on this active duty. It is only just to them, while they are performing a duty of such great importance, that they should receive the active pay of their grade. I am including in my bill the necessary authority for this.

Seeks to Avoid Stagnation.

All I have to add to this statement is this: I am in favor of a strong Regular Army, but I want to see it organized with some degree of proper proportions in the various grades, not absurdly top-heavy with high ranking officers and no second lieutenants. And I want to see a flow of promotions in the various grades, not stagnation, even though for a time the officers who receive the promotions will be the very ones who have been demoted. On my record as one member of this House who has taken an active part in the constructive Army legislation which has been enacted since the war I am willing to stand on the facts, but not on the untruths and misstatements that are carried from week to week in the Service papers.

THE NEW ANTHONY BILL.

The bill introduced by Mr. Anthony on Aug. 29, to amend the officer elimination provisions of the Army Appropriation act of June 30, 1922, follows:

H.R. 12493. Mr. Anthony.—That the President, upon recommendation of the board of general officers convened to carry out the elimination provisions of the act . . . approved June 30, 1922, is authorized to determine the number of officers below the grade of lieutenant colonel that shall be discharged and recommended in the next lower grade notwithstanding the limitation of 800 in said act.

Provided, That the President is authorized, upon recommendation of said board, to increase the authorized strength of various grades as prescribed in said act by not more than 50 colonels, 150 majors and 250 captains, and to decrease by a total of not to exceed 450, apportioned among the grades as the President may determine, the authorized strength of the two lowest grades as prescribed by said act.

Provided further, That on and after Jan. 1, 1923, there shall be not to exceed a total of 12,000 officers in the Army, and on and after that date the authorized number in each grade shall be as prescribed in said act or as modified and prescribed by the President in accordance with the provisions of the preceding proviso, and on that date there shall not be any promotion list officers in any grade in addition to these prescribed numbers.

Provided further, That the discharge and recommendation of officers in the next lower grade shall not operate to reduce the pay or allowances which they are now receiving or to deprive them of credit for service now counted for purposes of pay or retirement.

Sec. 2. That the retired general officers who have been called to active duty for service on the said elimination board shall be entitled while so serving to the active pay and allowances of their grade.

Sec. 3. That all laws and parts of laws in so far as they are inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

College Concessions For Army and Navy

Certain educational institutions throughout the country are granting concessions to the children of officers, warrant officers and enlisted men of the Army. Those having sons and daughters who desire to avail themselves of this opportunity should address a communication to the school selected and request all information relative to entrance requirements, expenses and any other data desired, but in this correspondence mention should not be made that a concession is expected at the particular institution, as the War Department takes this matter up officially with the institution itself. After a decision is made as to what school it is desired to enter, a formal application should be made to The Adjutant General of the Army along the lines of the following model:

Place
Date
From:	The Adjutant General of the Army.
To:	(Name of school, college, university, etc.)
Subject:	Application for concession at Civilian Educational Institution.
1.	The undersigned desires to apply for such reduced fees, tuition or scholarship as may be available at:
1st Choice
2d Choice
3d Choice
For my (son or daughter) for the session beginning
2.	Full name of child
3.	Age
4.	Permanent address
5.	Present address
6.	Academic and professional training (Schools, colleges, universities.)
7.	Scholastic reference (Names of instructors.)
8.	Schooling under tutor, summer school, etc., not noted above
9.	Remarks
(Signed)

The Adjutant General's office will, upon receipt of this letter, if the concession is still available at the school in question, apply to the institution and request that the application be given favorable consideration. Upon receipt of a reply from the institution, the applicant will be promptly notified. After this formality is completed, the applicant should take up directly with the institution any procedure such as entrance examinations, etc., which may be required by the institution before students are enrolled.

The following list contains the names and kinds of institutions, together with the concession granted. This list of schools in each corps area is arranged alphabetically by states:

1st Corps Area.

(M) Holderness School, Plymouth, N.H.: Reduction of \$100 so that tuition and residence will be \$650.
(M) Milford School, Milford, Conn.: Scholarship covering tuition, board and room.

2d Corps Area.

(F) Miss Beard's School, Orange, N.J.: Twenty per cent. discount on tuition, board and room to daughters of Army officers.
(M) Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N.J.: \$100 scholarship—covers tuition.
(F) Drew Seminary, Carmel, N.Y.: Ten per cent. discount on tuition, board and room.
(F) Cathedral School of Saint Mary, Garden City, Long Island, N.Y.: \$300 scholarship. Reduces tuition, board and room to \$800.
(F) Hunter College, New York, N.Y.: Tuition, text-books and supplies free to residents of New York city.

(F) Lady Jane Grey School, Binghamton, N.Y.: Twenty per cent. discount, so that tuition, board and room will be \$800.
(M) Masee Country School, Bronxville, N.Y.: Scholarship of \$500.

(M) New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y.: Preference will be given to sons of Army men in awarding scholarships.
(C) Pacific Institute, New York City, N.Y.: One scholarship each, New York, Boston and Washington, to cover tuition and text-books, but not maintenance.
(M) Stone School, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y.: Ten per cent. discount from regular fees for tuition, board and room.
(C) Teachers College (Columbia Univ.), New York City, N.Y.: Free tuition (one) to daughter of officer in the Army and Navy.

3d Corps Area.

(M) Army and Navy Preparatory School, Washington, D.C.: Free tuition; scholarship of \$400 to son of officer below the grade of colonel, or son of an enlisted man.

(F) Colonial School for Girls, Washington, D.C.: Twenty-five per cent. reduction in rates of day school.

(F) Gunston Hall, Washington, D.C.: Ten per cent. discount on tuition, board and room.

(M) Bethlehem Preparatory School, Bethlehem, Pa.: Scholarship of \$450, which is half of rate for tuition, board and room.

(C) Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.: Scholarship covering \$50 of annual college charges for tuition and fees.

(F) Devon Manor, Devon, Pa.: Five scholarships of \$300 each to daughters of Army officers.

(C) Dropsie College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Free tuition.

(M) Kiskimetas Springs School, Saltsburg, Pa.: Scholarship equal to \$350. Reduces tuition, board and room to \$500.

(M) Nazareth Hall Military Academy, Nazareth, Pa.: Ten per cent. reduction on fees for tuition, board and room.

(F) Penn Hall, Chambersburg, Pa.: Ten per cent. on fees for tuition board and room.
(M) Pennsylvania Military College, Chester,

Pa.: Scholarship offering reduction of \$200 on fees for tuition, board and room.

(C) Pierce School, Philadelphia, Pa.: Two free scholarships, covering one year's tuition for daughter or son of Army officer.

(M) Swarthmore Preparatory School, Swarthmore, Pa.: Ten per cent. reduction on fees, for tuition, board and room. Additional scholarships on basis of need.

(F) Walnut Lane School, Germantown, Pa.: Annual scholarship of \$100 to daughters of Army officers.

(F) Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa.: One scholarship of \$125 to residents and \$62.50 to non-residents, to daughters of Army officers or enlisted men.

(C) Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.: Scholarship covering free tuition to son of an enlisted man.

(C) Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.: One-half tuition fees will be remitted to sons of Army officers or enlisted men.

(M) Tome School, Port Deposit, Md.: Five Army and Navy scholarships of \$200 each, which reduce tuition, board and room to \$800.

(M) Augusta Military Academy, Fort Defiance, Va.: Scholarship covering all expenses except for uniforms and books, which cost about \$180.

(M) Danville Military Institute, Danville, Va.: Two scholarships of \$150 each. Two scholarships of \$175 each for sons of deceased Army officers.

(F) Fairfax Hall, Basic, Va.: Ten per cent. discount on yearly charge for board and literary tuition.

(M) Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.: Free tuition (one).

(M) Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.: Free tuition.

(C) Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.: Scholarship of \$130 for the son of an Army officer or enlisted man.

4th Corps Area.

(F) Woman's College of Alabama, Montgomery, Ala.: Free tuition to daughters of Army officers.

(M) Marion Institute, Army and Navy College, Marion, Ala.: Twenty scholarships of \$100 each to sons of Army officers or enlisted men.

(F) Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee, Fla.: Scholarship covering all fees and tuition, but not expenses for board.

(C) University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.: Free tuition.

(C) State Normal School, Natchitoches, La.: Two working scholarships, which yield enough to cover cost of board. Tuition is free. Will reduce expenses to approximately \$15 per quarter of twelve weeks.

(M) Gulf Coast Military Academy, Gulfport, Miss.: Will provide a scholarship for the son of a soldier.

(C) Trinity College, Durham, N.C.: Free tuition.

(M) Castle Heights Military Academy, Lebanon, Tenn.: Full scholarship worth \$600. Recipient will need from \$150 to \$175 for incidentals.

(M) Tennessee Military Institute, Sweetwater, Tenn.: Ten per cent. reduction on tuition, board and room.

(C) Tusculum College, Greenville, Tenn.: Scholarship covering tuition of \$50.

5th Corps Area.

(M) Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.: One-half tuition rates.

(C) Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.: Scholarship covering tuition and fees except breakage.

(F) Bethel Woman's College, Hopkinsville, Ky.: Free tuition (one). Board is \$275 for the college year.

(C) Centre College, Danville, Ky.: Free tuition to the son of an Army officer or enlisted man.

(F) Perkins Normal School, Akron, Ohio: Will pay \$2.50 per day during entire course, but must teach two years in Akron after graduation.

(M) Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio: Free tuition for two sons of Army officers or enlisted men.

(C) Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio: One scholarship of \$120 applied on tuition to son or daughter of officer or enlisted man.

6th Corps Area.

(C) Gregg School, Chicago, Ill.: Two free scholarships covering tuition, text-books and necessary supplies needed.

(F) Illinois Woman's College, Jacksonville, Ill.: \$100 scholarship.

(C) Lombard College, Galesburg, Ill.: Fifty per cent. discount on tuition fees.

(C) Milton College, Milton, Wis.: One-half rate reduction on tuition fees.

(M) St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.: Two free scholarships covering all expenses except for uniform and incidentals.

(C) University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.: Ten patriotic scholarships covering tuition.

7th Corps Area.

(C) Parsons College, Fairfield, Ia.: At least two scholarships covering tuition.

(C) Southwestern College, Winfield, Kas.: Two scholarships covering tuition.

(C) Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.: Two scholarships of \$10 each.

(F) College of St. Teresa, Winona, Minn.: Two scholarships with a value of \$150 a year each. Covers tuition.

(C) Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.: Scholarship covering tuition.

(F) Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Mo.: Scholarship of \$100.

(M) Missouri Military Academy, Mexico, Mo.: Will grant scholarships of \$100 each.

(M) Creighton University, Omaha, Neb.: Free tuition in the College of Arts and Science and High School.

8th Corps Area.

(F) Colorado Women's College, Denver, Colo.: Free tuition.

(M) New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, N.M.: Free tuition to sons of Army officers.

(C) Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Okla.: Free tuition and fees.

(C) Daniel Baker College, Brownwood, Tex.: Free tuition (one).

9th Corps Area.

(F) Mills College, Mills College P.O., Calif.: Scholarship of \$200 to \$300 for daughter of soldier.

(M) San Diego Army and Navy Academy, Pacific Beach, Calif.: \$100 discount on regular rate of \$800 for tuition, board and room.

Note: (F) Female college. (M) Male college. (C) Co-educational college. * Preparatory school.

E D I T O R I A L

Free and loyal discussion is necessary in order to conquer the truth.—Camille Flammarion.

Military Affairs Committee

U.S.

Appropriations Committee

THE bill regulating the number of officers to be allowed the Army would have been a very different matter had it been framed by the Committees on Military Affairs of the House and Senate, as used to be the case. The views of these committees were overwhelmed by the Appropriations Committee. Senator Fletcher of Florida in his answer to the letter from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL states this clearly:

"I think all the trouble with reference to the elimination of line officers from the Regular Army can be attributed to the new rules which oblige all appropriation bills to go to one committee. Heretofore the Army bill was considered as a whole by the Committee on Military Affairs of the House and Senate. Under the new rules these committees consider legislative matters, but the appropriations are not in the hands of these committees as heretofore and fall within the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Committees. Of course, if appropriations were not made for the correct number of officers that was one way of determining the number."

In spite of this fact the Military committees are the ones before which various officers appeared and gave their testimony; the Appropriations Committee which contained the famous trio of Anthony, Stafford and Sisson held no hearings.

In other words, it made no difference what the Committee on Military Affairs thought should be the number of officers, after listening to exhaustive hearings in which those best qualified by training and experience and study to express their views testified.

Substituted for the conclusions drawn from these men's valuable testimony were the ideas of three men, Sisson, Stafford and Anthony, of the interior of the country, about as far away from both the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard as they could get, all with records showing them hostile to the Army, and two of them utterly ignorant of everything connected with the Army.

Regulars Actually Available

BASED on the density of population, the country was divided some time ago into nine Army corps areas. The idea was that each one of these corps areas would contain one Regular division which would perform all the missions assignable to the Regular Army in that corps area. A large part of this mission would be the furnishing of a model for the National Guard and the Reserve officers and the furnishing of all personnel and equipment needed to carry out the proper training of the National Guard and the Reserve forces. The last reduction of the Regular Army has so diminished the number of Regular units available that in most cases each corps area can have only a reinforced brigade.

An Incomplete Force

From a tactical point of view, and, therefore, from the point of view of training, the reinforced brigade is an unbalanced and incomplete force.

From the point of view of training the National Guard and the Reserve officers in any corps area, the reinforced brigade is entirely inadequate. Any visitor to any of the summer training camps who even superficially investigated the work being done by the Regulars immediately became aware of that fact.

Armies are extremely complicated affairs. The number of kinds of weapons is constantly increasing. The methods of using each weapon are constantly developing. For the officer or non-commissioned officer to be thoroughly up to date in his own arm necessitates constant application. It is difficult for him to have the

knowledge of the weapons of other arms which is essential if he is to understand the proper rôle for his own when that arm is operating in conjunction with others. One of the most important means of conveying this knowledge is by means of "demonstrations" in which trained men illustrate by actual use of their arms the various methods to be applied. These "demonstrations" are of the utmost value to the Regular who has his whole time available for the practice of his profession. They are still more valuable and necessary for the National Guardsman and Reservist who have but a limited time available for training each year. Therefore there should be no question as to sufficient Regulars being available in all summer training camps to constantly carry on the many demonstrations essential for the National Guard and Reservist.

National Guard Curtailed

Due to the cutting down of the appropriation for the National Guard, many Guard units, particularly mounted ones, went into camp this summer without sufficient horses and matériel of their own to get proper training. As a result Regular units had to turn over their horses and equipment for this purpose, thus preventing these Regular units from getting the training which they should receive during the summer months when they can be out of doors.

The 30,000 boys and young men attending the Citizens' Military Training Camps this summer were put in temporarily organized companies and battalions. There is a great amount of administrative work and a mass of detail such as doing the cooking for this large number of men which could only be accomplished by using Regulars.

Training Denied Reservists

Due to lack of appropriations the number of Reserve officers who received training this summer was far below the number who would have liked to go to camp and less than one-tenth of the total number of these officers. The equipment and personnel necessary to give these officers their training had to be furnished by the Regulars.

All these calls upon the Regulars, officers and enlisted men, and their equipment are legitimate. However, where they can only be made at the cost of the efficiency of the Regular and a lowering of his standards they are harmful.

This was true this summer, as the number of Regulars in each corps area available was hardly sufficient to meet the highly important and essential training demands of the National Guard and Reserve forces. The consequence was that the majority of the Regular units in these camps virtually ceased to exist as units during the summer.

There is only one conclusion to be drawn, and that is that Congress has reduced the Regular Army below the danger point, in that with its present numbers it cannot efficiently perform its essential missions and attain and remain at the standard which the Regular Army must have.

A Lax System

THE responses to the letters sent by the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to all Senators and members of Congress, as well as the poll being carried on by the JOURNAL, clearly demonstrate the fact that a very important piece of legislation with far-reaching results can be passed without careful study and full understanding by the majority of the members of the national legislative bodies.

The number of responses in which Senators and Representatives state that they wish an opportunity to study the question before giving an answer is surprisingly large. A reasonably large number, by their answers, indicate that they thought

they were voting for a much less drastic bill than was the case.

A careful analysis of the answers as they come in seems to indicate quite clearly that had the real facts of the elimination bill been clearly explained to the majority of the Senators and Representatives it would never have become a law. In other words, the passing of this drastic bill, with its profoundly disturbing influence, was brought about, not by the desire of Congress, but by a system which permits the passage of a bill without its being thoroughly understood.

National Guard Opposed to Reduction of Regular Officers

THE editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL wrote the colonel of each National Guard regiment a letter similar to those sent to Representatives and Senators with respect to the elimination of Regular Army officers. The responses received, and they are coming in right along, show plainly that the regimental commanders of the National Guard not only are opposed to the radical reduction in the number of Regular officers but are also, in most cases, ready to take steps to prevent such elimination. Many of the letters are so strong in their expression of opinion against the bill and so cordial in their expression with respect to the Regular Army that it is clearly evident the former feeling against the Regular Service which existed in many National Guard quarters is rapidly dying out.

Need for a Second Conference on Limitation of Armaments

THE suggestion has been made by Mr. H. C. Bywater, British journalist, that a second Limitation of Armaments Conference should be called in order to eliminate the flaw in the present agreements which leaves the signatories a free hand to construct auxiliary naval tonnage. There is no doubt as to the flaw. Japan has already set the pace in a new naval competition in cruiser, destroyer and submarine types which may easily become as expensive as the old competition.

Seven months have gone by since the conference adjourned. Only the United States, Great Britain and Japan have ratified the treaties. Formal exchange of ratifications, however, cannot be made until the other two signatory powers, France and Italy, have acted in the matter of ratifications. This delay would free Japan from any charge of bad faith in announcing a new auxiliary building program, even if such accessions of strength were forbidden by the treaties, which it is not.

Meantime it is reported that the General Board of our Navy Department will recommend an American program commensurate with the new Japanese plans—presumably on the 5-3 basis. The action of Japan leaves America no choice. Great Britain is trying to decide whether or not she can afford to build the two new battleships allocated to her at Washington and is very much dissatisfied with the prospect of having to enter a new competition in auxiliary types.

It is true that auxiliary craft are cheaper than battleships, ship for ship. But auxiliaries in quantity may be just as expensive as a smaller number of battleships. Only twelve destroyers or moderate sized submarines need be built to equal the expenditure for one battleship. Three light cruisers cost about the same. The Japanese program of eighteen light cruisers, thirty-six destroyers and forty-nine submarines is therefore the equivalent in cost of about fourteen battleships—four more than she is allowed to retain under the naval treaty. To meet her program on a 5-3 basis the United States and

Great Britain must spend the equivalent of nearly twenty-three new battleships. Manifestly there is neither economy nor elimination of competition in any such condition. Mr. Bywater's suggestion that a new conference be called appears to be well taken.

Fixing Officer Strength in the Navy

THE contention of some members of the Senate Naval Committee that the officer strength of the Navy should be based on the temporary enlisted quota of 86,000 men would play havoc with the Navy and make a farce of the Naval Treaty of Limitation. It is inconceivable that either Congress or the country will sustain such a contention. The disturbing element in the situation is that the question has been raised in connection with promotions. Even though the complement of officers is not likely to be reduced it appears possible that well earned promotions may be delayed unjustly.

Only by retaining at least the present officer strength is there any hope of maintaining fit for mobilization a 5-5-3 ratio of tonnage. The temporary reduction in the enlisted personnel to 86,000 has made it impossible to keep the so-called Treaty Navy in readiness for prompt service. Hundreds of ships have necessarily been placed out of active service with only a very small assignment of personnel to care for them. Under such conditions ruinous and rapid deterioration cannot be prevented without the expert supervision which only officers can give. The elimination of such supervision means the certain permanent loss of the ships, and a corresponding substantial reduction in the ratio of naval strength for the United States.

Serious as would be the loss in ships, even that would be of secondary importance compared with a drastic permanent reduction of trained officers. Ships can be built in a short time, relative to the period necessary to produce officers competent to fight them. For example, when our destroyer program was in full swing during the war, destroyers were completed within two or three months after laying the keels. But no officer of less than ten years' service was fit to command them in battle.

The present limit of line officers, about 5,500, is based upon the legislation of 1916, which fixed the permanent strength of the enlisted men at 137,500. On an 86,000 basis for men the quota of officers could not exceed about 3,500—2,000 less than the present legal complement. During the debate on the floor of the House upon the last naval bill, it was made very clear that the commissioned strength was not to be affected by the temporary reduction to 86,000 made in the number of enlisted men. Even Representative Kelley, the foremost exponent of a small Navy, emphasized this point. The Senate passed the bill with the same understanding, and moreover refused to reduce the number of graduating midshipmen to be commissioned, since that would increase the existing shortage of officers below the legal limit. There can be no question that a large majority of both Houses of Congress are opposed to any reduction in the commissioned strength of the Navy; nor that the country will be similarly opposed if the facts are made clear to it.

Under these circumstances it is difficult to understand why some members of the Senate Committee have raised the question of the Navy's legal quota of officers. The effect of their action is to delay the promotions of a large number of officers legally entitled to advancement. The committee can, of course, accomplish such a purpose, but it is hard to believe that it would deliberately inflict such large scale injustice.

National Guard Resents Injustice to Regulars

In pursuit of the campaign to arouse the country at large to the dangers of the officer reduction features of the Army Appropriation act the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL sent letters explaining the situation to all commanders of National Guard units throughout the country, as well as to all members of Congress. The replies received show that the Guard constitutes a class of citizen-soldiers where the Regulars are really appreciated. The men who answer are bankers, attorneys and business or professional men in other walks of life, but their military experience has given them a vision which is quick to see the disastrous possibilities of drastic Regular Army officer reduction. The following extracts from their letters show the attitude of the Guard.

What Guardsmen Think.

The head of the 118th Infantry, which is an organization included in the National Guard of the state of South Carolina, is a banker, Col. T. E. Marchant, of the Palmetto National Bank of Columbus, S. C., yet his letter is far stronger than many appeals which have been termed "militaristic" by fanatic pacifists.

Colonel Marchant states: "In my opinion the reduction of the officer personnel of the Regular Army, as called for by law, is not only unwise but dangerous, and to my mind there is no question as to the injustice done. I wish also to say that I am satisfied that the strength of the Regular Army, as now provided for by law, is much too small."

From the middle of the country comes a letter written by Col. James J. Quill, who commands the 105th Cavalry of the Wisconsin National Guard, located at Milwaukee.

Colonel Quill declares: "I wish to state that I am wholly opposed to the reduction of the Army at the present time, as I firmly believe that this will destroy the morale of the officers in the Regular Service, knowing that at any future time Congress may take summary action by dismissing or demoting officers even after long years of faithful service."

Colonel Quill is rather more optimistic regarding the hope of Congressional relief than are most of the Regular officers, as he states: "I am sure that if this matter was brought before Congress in the proper light they would amend the 1922 Appropriation act, in which was enacted the law eliminating nearly 2,000 officers."

From Vermont comes a letter signed by Col. E. W. Gibson, an attorney of Brattleboro, commanding the 172d Infantry, which says: "I am in favor of prompt action by Congress to correct the situation. There never was a time in the history of this country when the stabilizing influence of a good morale on the part of the officers of the Army was more necessary than at present. The post-war pacifism which seems to have seized hold of some members of Congress has resulted in legislation that is not good for the country. I shall be very glad to be of service in this matter."

A Crying Shame.

The 132d Infantry is a unit of the Illinois National Guard located at Chicago, and its commander, Col. William E. Swanson, expressed himself on the proposed reduction in the following terms: "In replying to your letter of the 21st, I beg to say that I consider the reduction of the officer personnel a crying shame. Having been more or less in touch with officers of the Army for a good many years, it is readily seen how the ambition of a lifetime must give way to a penny-wise policy. Of course the National Guard will feel this directly if such economy continues."

"I feel that something substantial will be accomplished after the people realize the seriousness of the reduction of the Army."

An Unrestrained Opinion.

The Pennsylvania National Guard includes the 108th Field Artillery, which is stationed at Philadelphia, and is commanded by Col. William A. March. Colonel March expresses himself straightforwardly:

"I fully concur with the sentiments expressed in your letter of Aug. 21. I am sure that the sentiment in our vicinity is not with the drastic action of Congress as regards our Army. I have talked with both employers and employees who are real Americans and the backbone of our country and they are not for it."

"The only trouble is that it requires an effort to combat the efforts of a damn insistent and active small minority, the majority of whom have an unpatriotic motive for their actions."

Next the Colonel pays his respects to those advocates of economy. He undoubtedly expresses the opinion of many thousands of his countrymen in these words:

"As far as saving money for the country goes, it does not amount to a tinker's dam. Of course we are appropriating much money for past wars, due mainly to the fact that we never were prepared and had to go into the market for equipment, etc., and pay three times what it was worth."

"If we would do away with a few Gov-

ernment committees and commissions to find out why horse flies are a pest in the summer or why the people of New England do not use the same accent as the people in the Southern states, we could live within our income and have some money left over."

"I trust that you will somehow or other be able to organize sentiment, and then I am sure that the Army and Navy will not be molested every year."

It will be observed that the foregoing are extracts from unit commanders who have come in close touch with the Regular Army. Other letters from just such men are pouring into the office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL every day, and the best hope of the Army seems to lie in the aroused public opinion that they represent.

NATIONAL GUARD ACTIVITIES IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

The various units of the Alabama National Guard went into camp on Aug. 13 at Camp McClellan, Ala., for fifteen days' training which began on Aug. 14.

The units on duty included the 167th Infantry, Hqs. Companies, 39th Infantry Division, 77th Infantry Brigade, Hqs. Troop, 23d Cavalry Division, 55th Machine Gun Squadron, 39th Division Tank Co., 153d Motor Transport Co., 140th Ambulance Co. and 114th Veterinary Co.

Brig. Gen. R. E. Steiner of Montgomery was in command of the Alabama troops. The executive work of the headquarters was directed by Col. Hartley A. Moon, the Adjutant General of the state.

The 167th Infantry was formed as a result of a reorganization of the old 167th Infantry of the Rainbow Division. More than one-third of its present officer personnel were members of the old organization, which was commanded by Colonel Screws, now director of training of the Alabamians.

The Hqs. Co. of the 39th Infantry Division from Mobile was organized from the Mobile Rifles, and dates back to the days of the Indian wars. One hundred and twenty members who belonged to the organization when it was famed for its proficiency in drill and marksmanship and when it won the many prizes including the grand prize in De Buque and desired all the old traditions kept up. Its members are all picked men. Upon the reorganization, at which Colonel Screws and the Adjutant General of the state were present, 150 leading citizens of Mobile gave a banquet at which the colors of the unit and the old flag, 100 years old, was presented with very impressive ceremonies.

Cos. I, K and L of the 167th Infantry were unable to attend the encampment on account of the railroad strike. These units under command of Colonel Bare, Lieutenant Colonel Glenn and Major Baldwin are stationed in Birmingham.

New Jersey.

A very successful march was made recently by the squadron of the 102d Cavalry, N.J.N.G. (formerly Essex Troop), located in Newark, from its armory on Roseville avenue to Sea Girt, N.J., for fifteen days' training.

The squadron left its armory at 8:15 a.m., Aug. 18, and consisted of twenty officers, 219 enlisted men, 247 horses, 7 escort wagons (horse drawn), one motor truck, and one rolling kitchen, under command of Maj. Hardy J. Bush. Accompanying the column were the regimental commander, Col. Lewis B. Ballantyne, the former U.S. Army inspector-instructor, Lieut. Col. Archibald Commiskey, Cav., U.S.A.; the regimental adjutant, Capt. H. Henry Bertram, and the regimental supply officer, Capt. Louis D. Kilgus. Troop A was commanded by Capt. Rupert F. Mills; Troop B by 1st Lieut. Frederick C. Loeber, and Troop C by Capt. Harold C. Kirchner. The trains were under the command of Capt. Elmer F. Powell.

The noon halt on Aug. 18 was at Linden, N.J., thirteen miles from Newark. At Rahway a detachment from Troop D (home station, Westfield, N.J.), joined the column, commanded by 1st Lieut. Leo R. Logan. The night camp was established at Raritan Arsenal, Bonhamtown, N.J., twenty-six miles from Newark. Major MacDonald, commandant at Raritan Arsenal, had made perfect arrangements for the comfort of the command, and the chaplain, Captain Martin, had an elaborate motion picture program arranged for the entertainment of the enlisted men.

The second day, Saturday, Aug. 19, camp was broken at nine a.m. and the column proceeded to Spottswood, N.J., sixteen miles from Raritan Arsenal, where a halt was made for noon mess. At 2:55 p.m. the column resumed the march for Adelphia, N.J., where the second night's camp was established on the farm of Mr. J. L. Johnson. On this day thirty miles were covered.

Camp was broken Sunday, Aug. 20, and the march resumed at 7:10 a.m. One mile west of Sea Girt, the column was met by the mounted regimental band and Lieut. Col. Henry L. Moeller of the 102d Cavalry, and proceeded to Camp Edwards, arriving at eleven a.m. after having covered fourteen miles. Of the seventy miles covered on the march, more than fifty per cent were hard-surfaced roads, necessitating a walking pace.

At each noon halt, the animals were unsaddled, fed and watered. One rolling

kitchen (Stein-Burn type), was found to be entirely inadequate for quickly or properly messing the men. On the return march, which will be taken by the 2d Squadron under command of Maj. William A. Ross, after the tour of duty at Sea Girt has been completed, a cold lunch will be served at the noon halt, and the rolling kitchen attached to the motor truck will be sent ahead to the night camp, so that the night mess will be ready on the arrival of the column.

Both men and animals stood the trip exceedingly well. There was no sickness or indisposition on the part of the men and no cases of sore backs on the part of the animals.

Connecticut.

Adjutant Gen. George M. Cole of Connecticut announces that the winner of the indoor match, Class A, for teams of ten men, was Co. L, 169th Inf. The scores were as follows:

Team.	A.	B.	C.	D.
Sgt. P. Brow.....	49	48	50	147
Corpl. J. E. Wodilla...	59	48	49	147
Pvt. C. Basso.....	49	48	50	147
Corpl. H. I. Neidt....	47	49	48	144
Pvt. H. J. Croft.....	47	48	49	144
Sgt. E. F. Schwerer....	47	48	48	143
Corpl. C. A. Craig....	47	48	48	143
Pvt. S. Mele.....	47	48	48	143
Pvt. L. B. Aust.....	47	47	48	142
Pvt. O. H. Aust.....	47	47	48	142

Total477 479 486 1,442
A, standing; B, sitting and kneeling; C, prone; D, total.

Troop B, Cavalry, was second with a score of 1,410, and 3d Battalion Hqs. and Combat Train, 192d Art., was third with 1,372 points.

Class B.

The first place in Class B was won by Battery F, 192d Art., the score of the winning team being as follows:

Team.	A.	B.	C.	D.
Sgt. J. W. Lockhart...	45	48	48	141
Sgt. J. A. Carmichael...	46	47	47	140
Sgt. F. Feder.....	43	46	47	136
Corpl. E. W. Luther....	43	43	49	135
Pvt. R. a'Merie.....	42	45	48	135
2d Lt. F. Reichert....	44	44	45	133
Pvt. J. J. Novak.....	41	44	47	132
Corpl. W. H. Treffrey...	40	46	42	128
Corpl. A. B. Merritt...	41	43	41	125
Mec. G. H. Donohue...	36	44	43	123

Total421 450 457 1,328
A, standing; B, sitting and kneeling; C, prone; D, total.

Co. E, 169th Inf., won second place with a score of 1,328 points and Co. K, 169th Inf., was third with 1,325 points.

New York.

Capt. Thomas Franklin Smith, Field Art., N.Y.N.G., 258th Field Art., has qualified for assignment to Battery D. Date of commission and rank, Aug. 19, 1922.

The resignations of the following officers of the N.Y.N.G. have been accepted and they are granted honorable discharges: Maj. George A. Daly, 87th Inf. Brigade; 2d Lieut. William J. Murray, 14th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Thomas A. Gallagher, 71st Inf.

A final tryout to select candidates for positions on the New York National Guard rifle team for the National Matches will be held at Peekskill and Buffalo under the supervision of Col. Frederick M. Waterbury, chief Ordnance officer, N.Y.N.G., who will designate the officers and enlisted men to participate in the tryout and issue the necessary instructions to them as to the time and place of reporting.

Oregon.

Co. K, 162d Infantry, Oregon National Guard, was reincarnated at Tillamook on Aug. 1, when sixty-eight men were mustered into the Service by Colonel Dentler. The new unit takes the place of the independence company which was disbanded July 25 for failure to meet Federal requirements. A motor transport train arrived at Tillamook Aug. 11 with complete equipment for the organization. Dr. J. E. Shearer was elected captain.

A check for \$43,460.71 has been received by the Adjutant General of Oregon from the U.S. Treasury for payment of Oregon National Guardsmen for duty rendered from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1922. The amounts received by the various units follow:

State Staff Corps, Portland, \$2,200.90; 1st Bn. Hqs. Co., Eugene, \$1,007.62; 2d Bn. Hqs. Co., Portland, \$1,002.19; 3d Bn. Hqs. Co., Woodburn, \$1,248.37; Howitzer Co., Portland, \$1,342.72. Co. A, 162d Inf., McMinnville, \$2,190.10; Co. C, 162d Inf., Eugene, \$1,660.44; Co. F, Salem, \$1,665.51; Co. G, Portland, \$2,225.09; Co. H, Portland, \$1,320.43; Co. I, Silverton, \$2,844.41; Co. L, Dallas, \$1,763.37; Co. M, Corvallis, \$1,662.86. Hqs. Co., 1st Bn. 186th Inf., Gresham, \$1,082.91; Co. A, 186th Inf., Medford, \$1,094.74; Co. C, 186th Inf., Hood River, \$2,024.80; Co. D, 186th Inf., Cottage Grove, \$2,743.07; Bat. A, Field Art., Portland, \$2,285.58; Hqs. Coast Defense Command, Salem, \$470.57; 483d Co., C.A., Albany, \$2,091.53; 484th Co., C.A.C., Ashland, \$837.30.

Hospital Co., Lebanon, \$2,265.10; Q.M. Co. Detach., Portland, \$702.96; Medical Detach., 162d Inf., Portland, \$1,540.48; Medical Detach., C.A.C., Albany, \$400.03; Co. B, 162d Inf., Portland, \$1,887.18; Co. R, 186th Inf., Portland, \$1,189.45.

Gen. Rickards Appeals for Adequate Guard

Speaking at Kane, Pa., Aug. 21, on the occasion of the dedication of a state armory for part of the 112th Pennsylvania Infantry, Maj. Gen. George C. Rickards, Chief of the Militia Bureau, made an appeal for a Regular Army of 200,000 and a National Guard of 400,000.

In his address he took up the whole problem of national defense and made a strong argument for preparedness. He described how the Militia Bureau was working harmoniously with the War Department in developing the National Guard and the other components of the Army of the United States, and made the prediction that by the close of the fiscal year on June 30, 1923, there will be eighteen complete National Guard Divisions.

In the course of his address, General Rickards said:

"I am of the opinion that had the United States been recognized as a country of any military power and consequence no nation of the world would have entertained the idea of world conquest. Believing this as firmly as I believe in the Constitution of the United States, I am engaging my whole energy in efforts towards the accomplishment of a citizens' army, which, with our small Regular Army, shall constitute a safeguard against all enemies from without or within, and which will sustain the majesty of our laws and strengthen and preserve our Federal institutions."

War Department Co-operation Appreciated.

"In this effort I am fortunate in having the co-operation and support of the President, Secretary of War, General Pershing and the entire organization of the War Department. The states have shown a most intense interest and are meeting their obligations with gratifying promptness and as fast as Federal funds provided for the purpose are available."

"I wish to emphasize, and to assure you beyond question, of the co-operation of the War Department and the National Guard. The great interest being taken by the War Department in the Organized Reserves and the Citizens' Military Training Corps, the many commendatory things you have heard and read as coming from officers of the Army interested in these activities may lead you to the belief that these branches of the Army of the United States are receiving all of the attention of the War Department, to the exclusion of the National Guard. This is far from the fact for rather is the National Guard looked upon by the Army as a dependable, concrete part of the Army allied with the Regular Establishment itself with its own bureau and department in constant touch and harmony, quietly working with the War Department."

Cost of Unpreparedness.

"In the National Defense act as amended two years ago when the experiences of the war were most vivid, when the sound of shot and shell still rang in our ears and our heart strings were yet tense, we provided for a military organization that came well nigh the ideal for this country which has no conquest in view. But Democracies are forgetful. As time effaces these recollections of war we again turn our thoughts to the problem of living we have let down in our provisions for national safety forgetting the past in our desire to economize. Against our own experiences, and I believe, our better judgment, we are taking the same chances that the business man does who neglects to carry adequate insurance on his plant or merchandise. This was our pre-war policy and because of this neglect we were plunged, unprepared, into war that cost us approximately \$30,000,000,000, \$23,000,000,000 yet unpaid, which does not include money loaned to other nations. How few realize the cost of unpreparedness!"

For 200,000 Regulars; 400,000 National Guard.

"To maintain a Regular Army of 200,000, and it should never be less, and a National Guard of 400,000 so organized as to be possible and practicable to increase either or both of them to three times their peace strength within thirty days, without disarranging the organization, would cost approximately \$300,000,000, which, divided into \$30,000,000,000, the cost of the World War to this nation, shows that we could have maintained that force for 100 years for the same money, without the loss of a single life. As I have already said, I am confident that such preparation would have averted the World War with all of its awful destruction of life, limb and property, and the resultant conditions worse than death from which thousands now suffer, and it would also have distributed the financial burden through future years and generations instead of its having to be borne by the present. Do you not think that we were short-sighted then and do you not think that we would, as a nation, be criminally negligent if we did not now provide adequate insurance against a repetition of such a calamity?"

"At a great personal risk I am going to present to you a fact which I believe we have heretofore shut our eyes to, and I assure you that it is given-with but the

single object, that of waking a new interest in national defense.

"We heard much before our entry into the war as to our resources and our ability to create armies. It was freely predicted that if it became necessary for the United States to enter the war we could raise an Army of 1,000,000 men over night. Granting that this be true, experience has demonstrated that after such an army has been mobilized it requires months to equip and train it. Did our experience prove the validity of the claim made? You will recall that the proclamation of the President, declaring that a state of war existed with Germany, was issued on April 6 and while ample opportunity was offered all to volunteer, the million was far from reached upon the date the draft law became effective, which was not until Aug. 5, four months after the declaration of war. At that time, Aug. 5, there were in the service of the United States a total strength of National Guard and Regular Army of approximately 787,000, of which number approximately 300,000, were organized and available on April 1, 1917. The difference, less than 500,000, represents the total number who volunteered for service during the first four months after the declaration of war, and the training of this force to such an extent as to make it fit for battle consumed many more months. The most optimistic can but shudder at the thought of what the consequences would have been had the enemy faced us immediately upon the declaration of war instead of being held off by our Allies for a year while we were preparing.

Nation Drifting Back Into Rut.

"Out of these experiences we believed we had learned most valuable lessons and until the wave of economy became infectious we were on a fair way to recover from the carelessness of former years; now we find the nation drifting back into its old military rut, and if we do not have a care we shall see the old ship of state, unguided by sound seamanship, settling down deep in the mud from which it was so hard to extract in 1917.

"The tendency to economize rationally is a most commendable one in either the individual, corporation or government, but in the opinion of many it has been carried to the extreme in some of our Federal institutions. To-day it has the Army close to a state of demoralization. Congressional action has disrupted the whole of our accepted military policy of the past three years. It has caused the reduction of the Regular Army to a mere nucleus, the smallest establishment of its kind in proportion to population and importance of any nation in the world; it has reduced the possibilities of the National Guard; it has curtailed the activities of the Organized Reserves and the citizens' military training.

"The Regular Army above all other factors of our Military Establishment is the essential one. It is the parent organization and it is upon this branch that all other military activities must depend for co-ordination and guidance. Standing out above all other requirements is the necessity for a sufficient number of educated and trained officers for the Army, regardless of the enlisted strength of that force, because the smaller it becomes the greater becomes the need of instruction for the different branches of the citizen soldiery.

"In concluding permit me to offer a suggestion. This building is not yet completed; I presume, however, that the plan made for its completion would not prevent the addition thereto of a feature that may make it stand out as a memorial to all of those who have in the past responded to the call to arms in defense of our country and the principles for which they stood—a monument to the patriotism and devotion of those who are answering the roll in that mysterious realm beyond this life and an acknowledgment to those still living that Kane takes a special pride in their service and commends their actions to the generations to follow.

"Finally, let us, as taxpayers, be fair with ourselves and our representatives in Congress who control the military policies of the country by making known to those representatives our willingness to contribute annually approximately three dollars per capita for national insurance."

COAST DEFENSE GUARD TROOPS MAKE EXCELLENT SHOWING.

Representatives of the Militia Bureau visited Fort Wright to witness the exercises of the summer training for the coast defense units of the National Guard, and their report was highly gratifying to the bureau. The organizations undergoing the summer training at this station at this time were the 13th Coast Defense, a Brooklyn, New York Guard unit, and the 19th Coast Defense from Manhattan.

Both of the organizations fully completed their target practice in record time which usually takes two weeks to finish. The 13th would have finished their firing on Tuesday of the second week had it not been for the weather, which necessitated its going over until Wednesday. The performance of the two units, and their drills and exercises showed that they had been splendidly trained and nothing left undone to make them as efficient as possible.

Officers' Reserve Corps Commissions Accepted

The following acceptances of commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps, in the sections indicated, were announced on the dates noted:

Accepted Appointments August 3.

Brumhall, J. H., 2d Lt., Engr., Boone, Iowa.
Crutchfield, J. G., 1st Lt., Dent, Ashboro, N.C.
Bennett, F. A., 1st Lt., F.A., Orleans, Vt.
Bouton, W. S., Maj., Q.M., Springfield, Mass.
Flanagan, C. V., 2d Lt., A.S., New York city.
Farmer, H. W., 2d Lt., Inf., Lexington, Ky.
Falter, E. W. H., 2d Lt., Fin., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Kenyon, J. D., 2d Lt., A.S., Detroit, Mich.
Moore, E. F., 2d Lt., F.A., Hanover, N.H.
Morrow, S., Capt., Inf., Savannah, Ga.
Slayton, W. T., Capt., Med., Morrisville, Vt.
Westcourt, F. W., 1st Lt., Inf., Stephenville, Tex.

Accepted Appointments August 4.

Abernethy, T. J., 1st Lt., A.S., Ellsworth, Me.
Balliet, K. E., 2d Lt., Cav., New York, N.Y.
Cramblin, A. J., 2d Lt., Q.M., Detroit, Mich.
Churchill, F. G., Capt., Q., Junction City, Kas.
Clarke, E. R., 1st Lt., Med., Fort Morgan, Colo.
Coward, W. N., 2d Lt., F.A., Providence, R.I.
Davis, C. W., Maj., F.A., Portland, Me.
Ford, H. R., 2d Lt., C.A., Derry, N.H.
Heiser, E. L., Capt., F.A., Stuttgart, Ark.
Laughlin, H. A., 2d Lt., F.A., Concord, Mass.
Langley, R. R., Capt., Engr., W. Medford, Mass.
Miner, C. C., 2d Lt., Sig., Milledgeville, Ga.
Pennybacker, M. W., 2d Lt., F.A., Broadway, Va.
Rowland, J. R., 1st Lt., F.A., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
Shourds, D. B., Maj., Engr., Terre Haute, Ind.
Sundt, M. C., 2d Lt., Inf., Las Vegas, N.M.
Wynne, E. C., Capt., M.I., Chevy Chase, D.C.

Accepted Appointments August 5.

Ackley, E. A., 2d Lt., Q.M., San Antonio, Tex.
Bates, G. L., Maj., Med., Morrisville, Vt.
Bergen, H. S., 2d Lt., Inf., Webster Groves, Mo.
Boyd, W. B., 2d Lt., Inf., Virginia City, Nev.
Braun, M. Jr., 2d Lt., Cav., Maywood, Ill.
Cnossen, R. J., 2d Lt., Inf., Woodville, N.H.
Colby, W. J., 1st Lt., Q.M., San Antonio, Tex.
Davis, W. B., 2d Lt., A.G., Knoxville, Tenn.
Decker, K. M., 1st Lt., Sig., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Dodge, H. C., Lt. Col., Med., Pueblo, Colo.
Dykstra, R. E., Lt. Col., Vet., Manhattan, Kas.
Freeman, J. E., Maj., Chap., Washington, D.C.
Heiman, H. J., 1st Lt., M.I., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Herron, W. C., 2d Lt., Inf., Starr, S.C.
Hickman, F., Capt., Inf., Ventnor City, N.J.
Hoole, L. P., 1st Lt., Med., Quogue, L.I., N.Y.
Howe, G. L., 2d Lt., A.S., La Crosse, Wis.
Jemal, E. E., 2d Lt., Inf., Newport, R.I.
Kelton, R. H., C. Col., S.S., Washington, D.C.
Luedke, W. H., Lt. Col., Med., St. Louis, Mo.
McDonald, J. H., 2d Lt., Inf., Bellows Falls, Vt.
McQueen, F. T., 1st Lt., Inf., Carrollton, Mo.
Mathews, D. G., 2d Lt., Cav., Richmond, Va.
Nelson, G. A., 1st Lt., Inf., Indian Orchard, Mass.
Stanley, S. L., 2d Lt., F.A., Liberty, Mo.
Stoddard, L. D., Capt., Q.M., Trinidad, Colo.
Tice, J. B., Capt., Cav., Mount Morris, Ill.
White, K. B., 2d Lt., Engr., Boston 17, Mass.
Yoskit, H., 1st Lt., Med., Leavenworth, Kas.

Accepted Appointments August 7.

Albright, F. C., Capt., Med., Garland, Kas.
Bundington, H. F., Capt., Med., Springfield, Mass.
Bungart, C. S., Capt., Med., Fort Smith, Ark.
Fenner, Fred, 1st Lt., Cav. (Sgt., Cav., U.S.A., D.E.M.L.), Des Moines, Iowa.
Fraedrich, W., Capt., F.A., Milwaukee, Wis.
Grawn, F. A., Capt., Med., Duluth, Minn.
Grossetta, W. A., Maj., Q.M., Tucson, Ariz.
Hanzlik, P. M., 1st Lt., Q.M., Des Moines, Iowa.
Hartwell, S. W., Capt., Med., New Sharon, Iowa.
Jory, F. K., 1st Lt., F.A., Sioux Falls, S.D.
Kearney, G. V., 2d Lt., F.A., Ludlow, Vt.
Keifer, B., Capt., Med., Paden City, W. Va.
Knight, L. A., 2d Lt., Cav., Glennville, Ga.
Lloyd, J. S., 1st Lt., F.A., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Love, R., 1st Lt., Inf., Atlanta, Ga.
Mann, A. D., 1st Lt., M.P., Schenectady, N.Y.
Moody, J. M., 2d Lt., F.A., East St. Louis, Ill.
Neidstrom, C. T., 1st Lt., Engr., Minneapolis, Minn.
Roberts, G. X., Capt., Med., Chester, Vt.
Scott, D. S., 2d Lt., Inf., New York, N.Y.
Sturges, W. A., Capt., Inf., Underhill, Vt.
Teske, R. J., 2d Lt., Inf., Milwaukee, Wis.
Thulin, R. C., 2d Lt., Inf., New Rochelle, N.Y.
Turrell, G. H., Maj., Med., Smithtown Branch, N.Y.
Young, A. L., 2d Lt., M.A., Junction City, Kas.

Accepted Appointments August 9.

Ayrton, W., 2d Lt., Inf., Collingswood, N.J.
Beelman, C. B., Capt., Inf., Gannaville, S.D.
Bennett, N., Capt., Inf., Washington, D.C.
Bent, C. H., 2d Lt., Inf., Clinton, Mass.
Brittain, E. R., 1st Lt., Inf., Northfield, Vt.
Churchill, L. C., 2d Lt., A.S., Chester, Va.
Colehower, L. J., Capt., Inf., Wenona, Ill.
Ewing, J. S., Maj., Med., Vicksburg, Miss.
Flynn, J. G., 2d Lt., Q.M., Gueydan, La.
Foster, C. C., 1st Lt., Engr., Chicago, Ill.
Gaskell, K. E., 2d Lt., Q.M., Burlington, Vt.
Gaynor, J. A., 2d Lt., C.A., Pottsville, Pa.
Granow, W. R., Maj., Engr., New York, N.Y.
Gurney, A. R., Capt., F.A., Buffalo, N.Y.
Harris, J. A., Capt., Med., Swan Lake, Miss.
Hart, F. A., 2d Lt., Cav., St. Johns, Mich.
Higinbotham, H. H., 2d Lt., M.A., Taunton, Mass.
Howe, W. S., 2d Lt., Inf., Northfield, Vt.
Johnson, J. C., Capt., Engr., Kansas City, Mo.
Kershner, W. E., Maj., Med., Bath, Me.
Kimmel, L. F., 1st Lt., Inf., Chicago, Ill.
Koch, R. I., 1st Lt., Tucson, Ariz.
Kolshorn, H. F. C., 1st Lt., Inf., Savannah, Ga.
McCorkie, W. H., Jr., 2d Lt., Inf., York, S.C.
Mack, A. J., Capt., Inf. (Mtr. Sgt., Hqrs. Co., 15th Inf.), Tientsin, China.
Malone, J. F., Jr., 1st Lt., Cav., Buffalo, N.Y.
Martin, B. W., 2d Lt., F.A., Flint, Mich.
Moe, T., 2d Lt., C.A., St. Paul, Minn.
Nation, J. G., 2d Lt., Inf., Caddo, Tex.
Purdy, J. S., Capt., Med., Everett, Wash.
Schultz, H. W., 2d Lt., Engr., Beloit, Wis.
Seaverns, E. D., 1st Lt., Inf., Laconia, N.H.
Slater, R. A., 2d Lt., A.S., South Royalton, Vt.
Sogge, L. L., 1st Lt., Med., Windom, Minn.
Steele, H. W., 2d Lt., F.A., St. Paul, Minn.
Stein, L., 2d Lt., Q.M., Eau Claire, Wis.
Taylor, L. J., Capt., Cav., Phoenix, Ariz.
Tock, F., 2d Lt., Q.M., New York, N.Y.
Wahlman, J. H., 1st Lt., Engr., Boston, Mass.
Whorf, A. H., 1st Lt., Engr., Watertown, Mass.

CAMP CUSTER, MICH., VISITED BY SIX GENERAL OFFICERS.

"What would have taken at least a month of hard training during the war you have accomplished in two weeks," said one of a group of visitors, members of the executive committee, Military Training Camps Association and Chicago Chamber of Commerce, at Camp Custer, Mich., Aug. 18, witnessing the review of the C.M.T.C. students.

The advantage of having a pre-arranged system and qualified officers to instruct the men is the solution. And yet Congress has passed a bill to eliminate these qualified officers and has failed to appropriate sufficient funds for students desiring to attend.

Brig. Gen. William Lassiter, Gen. Staff, was one of the seven generals at camp Aug. 18. He commented very favorably on the camp. "You are putting it over at 'his camp,'" he said.

All branches of the Army were represented among the visitors by the following officers: Maj. Gen. George Bell, Jr., Maj. Gen. Milton J. Foreman, Illinois N.G.; Brig. Gen. Henry J. Reilly, O.R.C., Abel Davis, Illinois N.G., Charles King, Wisconsin N.G., and George V. H. Moseley, U.S.A., camp commander.

General Moseley, after speaking before the 119th Michigan F.A. and 120th Wisconsin F.A., National Guard regiments, on Aug. 13, flew by airplane to Detroit, where he spoke before the Army and Navy Club members at a luncheon on Monday, Aug. 14.

The Chicago Association of Commerce has offered a service rifle and a service pistol to the Illinois men in the C.M.T.C. making the best rifle and pistol scores.

RESERVE OFFICERS' CLUB IN SUPPORT OF ARMY.

The following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote, after full discussion, at a regular meeting of the Reserve Officers' Club of Des Moines, Iowa, on Aug. 22, and sent to Senators Cummins and Rawson and Representative Dowell of Iowa with this notation:

"We trust you will give this matter your careful consideration and that you will take the desired action as set out in the resolution."

The Resolution.

Whereas the act of June 30, 1922, necessitates a reduction of the officers in the Regular Army from 17,000 to 12,000, and

Whereas, we believe this reduction to be detrimental to the best interests of the Service, to the adequate protection of our country, and to the morale of the commissioned personnel, and

Whereas, we believe the proper training of the Reserve officers and the R.O.T.C. and the O.M.T.C. require the services of the experienced and trained officers of the Regular Army,

Therefore be it resolved, that we urge the Senators from Iowa and the Congressman from the 7th Congressional District of Iowa, to work and vote for the repeal of that portion of the act of June 30, 1922, which refers to the reduction of the commissioned officers personnel of the Regular Army.

Committee on resolution: Lieut. Col. Casper Schenck, Inf., O.R.C.; Maj. Charles W. Dickson, Inf., O.R.C.; Maj. Alfred H. Hoffman, Inf., O.R.C.; Capt. Elijah J. Such, Inf., O.R.C.; 1st Lieut. Alonso C. Brackett, Inf., O.R.C.

PROMOTIONS TO COLONEL IN OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.

Recent acceptances of promotion in the Officers' Reserve Corps include the following to grade of colonel: H. H. Brown of Sacramento, J. A. Haggerty of New Haven, Conn., and J. M. Heller of Washington, D.C.

NATIONAL GUARD TRAINING PLEASES WAR DEPARTMENT.

The splendid results obtained by the National Guard units in their summer encampments all over the country this year have greatly pleased the War Department. Several features this year were inaugurated which have proved to be of great benefit not only to the National Guard officers, but also to the enlisted men in these organizations.

In the past, the training schedules of the Guard organizations were prepared by Regular Army officers. This year the officers of the Guard were given a program of training and were asked to prepare programs for their own units. This was done and, with few minor corrections from the Regulars on duty with these troops, this schedule of training was adhered to in practically all cases. Another departure from former training periods was that this year about four or five hours was devoted to tactical training, and the other portion of time was given to organized and supervised athletic events.

As a result of this year's training, the National Guard is imbued with a new spirit, the morale all over the country is high, and the strength of the Guard is increasing. The only feature to mar the camps was the partial withdrawing of some of the troops for strike duty, but even with this the training was carried out according to the detailed schedule drawn up by their own officers.

Baltimore Reservists To Form Organization

Reserve officers living in the vicinity of Baltimore, Md., have been requested to meet at the Engineers' Club, S.E. corner of Light and Redwood streets, Baltimore, on Sept. 6, for the purpose of organizing the Reserve Officers' Association of that city. At that meeting delegates and alternates will be selected to attend the Washington convention which is called to organize the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States. The Baltimore organization will co-operate with similar local associations already formed within the 80th Division Area at Richmond, Va., Hagerstown, Md., Salisbury, Md., and Washington, D.C.

In issuing the call for the Baltimore meeting, Lieut. Col. Jenks B. Jenkins, Corps of Engrs. (Res.), U.S.A., declared:

"It is the purpose of both the local and national associations to advance the military policy of the United States as expressed in the act of Congress of June 4, 1920, and future improvements in the policy that may be effected by amendments to that act.

"Congress has failed to give force and effect to the act of June 4, 1920, by failure to provide the means for carrying out its provisions. The officers of the Organized Reserves, in order that that body may be a competent part of the Army of the United States, capable of functioning in time of national emergency, must keep informed in regard to changes in organization and tactics, must be trained in their duties and must get to know the officers under whom they will serve and those who will serve under them. Without the opportunity to do these things the officers of the Reserve Corps will lose interest and the Organized Reserves will die of dry rot.

"The officers of the Reserve Corps were originally chosen, as few had the requisite military experience, on account of their demonstrated leadership in business or profession. The present officers are largely those who held reserve commissions during the World War. With 60,000 officers, leaders of men in their respective communities, organized for concerted action, their power to influence public opinion in patriotic support of the defense of our national security is illimitable. All officers holding effective reserve commissions are eligible for membership."

R.O.T.C. TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

Lieutenant Ramsden, who is a son of Chaplain Ramsden, U.S.A., of the coast defenses of the Delaware, and who is at present residing at Fort Mott, N.J., writes: "The camp for Reserve officers at Camp Dix was very successful. There were terrain exercises in the mornings, attended by men of all branches of the Service. In the afternoons, there were demonstrations by various arms of the Service, attended by the whole camp. After the demonstrations, the Infantry Reserve officers had Infantry drill, machine gun instruction, etc., while the Cavalry, Field Artillery, etc., received other instruction. Everyone was pleased with the way the camp was conducted, and the results obtained."

Lieutenant Mulrooney, attending the camp of the Coast Artillery at Fort Hancock, N.J., writes, under date of Aug. 7: "I was highly delighted with the first camp, which ended last Tuesday. The officers were all fine, and the instruction, although great in quantity was fine in quality." Immediately following this camp Lieutenant Mulrooney reported as instructor at the Citizens' Military Training Camp at the same post, and of this camp he writes as follows: "The C.M.T.C. is progressing very nicely, and, if possible, I am getting more out of it than I did out of the other camp. To-day we were visited by General Hale (commanding general, 2d Corps Area), who remained with us all day."

Certain R.O.T.C. Graduates Eligible for Commission.

It has been decided to grant exemptions from the mental examinations, for appointment of second lieutenants in the Regular Army, scheduled for Oct. 23, to especially recommended members of the R.O.T.C. at institutions which are designated as "distinguished colleges" by the War Department. The number of these exempted applicants is limited to twenty-five per cent. of the total number of this year's graduates, who completed the second year of the advanced course in a combat unit of the R.O.T.C.

R.O.T.C. Camp Knox.

Maj. H. E. Marr, Field Art., U.S.A., on duty with the R.O.T.C., University of Chicago, Ill., in a letter to the C.O., 3d Field Artillery, dated Camp Knox, Ky., July 26, where the Reserve officers were in training, says:

"I desire to express my most sincere appreciation of the remarkable co-operation and helpfulness shown by you in answering the needs of the Field Artillery R.O.T.C. camp. The responses received to our many requests left nothing to be desired. To R.O.T.C. officers it seemed that the

entire organization, from commanding officer down to the last private, was imbued with an intent to facilitate in every way the success and enjoyment of our camp. Every officer in this command joins me in these sentiments."

TRAINING DUTY FOR NAVAL RESERVE FORCE.

The Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, in a letter dated Aug. 23, relative to active training duty for members of the Naval Reserve Force in the Construction Corps, Civil Engineer Corps, Dental Corps and Chaplain Corps, says: "Owing to lack of funds through cutting down of appropriations by Congress, it becomes necessary to restrict active training to that required by law for members of the Naval Reserve Force of the sea-going branches urgently needed to man vessels of the fleet in the event of a national emergency. "The bureau finds it is therefore impracticable to order members of the Construction Corps, Civil Engineer Corps, Dental Corps and Chaplain Corps of the U.S. Naval Reserve Force to active training duty during the present fiscal year. However, it is pertinent to note that failure of officers to obtain such active training duty will not affect their retainer pay during their current enrolment provided they have had during this enrolment two months' satisfactory active duty."

APPLICATIONS POURING IN FOR ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

Although the examination for appointment of second lieutenants in the Regular Army does not take place until Oct. 23, 150 applications for this examination are already on file at Governors Island, and a larger number of inquiries indicate that the 2d Corps Area's quota will be comfortably filled.

Among those who are exceptionally desirous of securing a large number of applicants is Maj. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, commanding general of the 2d Corps Area, who has just returned from Europe and who is accompanying Secretary Hughes on his mission to the Brazilian Exposition.

"I am glad to see that the recent unfavorable military legislation has not materially dampened enthusiasm for a career in the Army among the young men of this corps area," said General Bullard on sailing for Brazil. "It is inevitable that a temporary depression among the present commissioned personnel of the Army should follow such an unexpected and drastic elimination. But the Army has survived many similar hardships and I am confident that it will speedily adapt itself to the new conditions.

"Looking at it from the purely practical point of view, it is my belief that the lean years which invariably descend on the Army after a war have passed and that from now on we will have a period of construction and stability. This, at least, is my fervent hope."

Information Column

For the National Guard and Reserve

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has received so many requests for information from National Guardsmen and Reservists that it finds it expedient to open a column to answer questions on historical, technical and other subjects.

Maps and Contours.

Ambitious writes: "I have been studying military mapping at home and am slightly confused as to the distinctions between depth curves, contours and hachures. Also I am not clear whether a datum plane is always the same in all maps. Will you please clear up these points for me?"

Answer: A depth curve is a subaqueous contour, or a contour which runs under the water. They are generally used to aid navigators and are measured either in feet or fathoms. A real contour, however, is simply an imaginary line, joining all points of equal elevation. It is always a closed though generally an irregular, curve—but when transferred to the map, portions of it may not be shown, giving the impression that it does not close. A contour is exact. It gives the precise elevation of the points it touches, from which their slope may be easily determined, and points between contours may be measured by interpolation. A hachure, on the contrary, simply gives a general indication of slope and elevation. The weight and spacing of the lines must be interpreted by the reader of the map, and the information given is not nearly so exact. Hachure maps are largely used in some foreign armies, but the contour map is the one in use by the American service.

The datum plane is the plane from which all measurements are taken. It is represented by a contour, which may not show on the map. In standard maps, datum is mean sea level, but it can be selected at will by the topographer. It is always sea level unless otherwise indicated.

Army Heraldry

By a General Staff Officer



ARTICLE IX.

3D REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, U.S. ARMY.

"Organized in 1784 as a Pennsylvania regiment under the authority of resolve of Congress, June 3, 1784; designated as the Regiment of Infantry, 1789; as the 1st Infantry on the organization of another regiment in 1791; as the Infantry of the 1st Sublegion, 1792; again as the 1st Infantry, 1796; consolidated in 1815 with the 5th (1808), the 17th (1812), 19th (1812), and 28th (1813), and designated as the 3d Infantry. Consolidated in 1869 with one-half of the 37th Infantry (1866) without change in name."

So reads the organization record of the oldest regiment in the Army.

"The first thing which seems to happen to the old regiment in any war—much to our disgust—is to have our number changed to something else again, but since our foundation in 1831 we have always been known by the old name"—so writes the colonel of one of our oldest National Guard regiments, and thus it appears that we have been perfectly impartial and consistent in our policy of changing regimental designations, but change the designation as we may the "Buff Sticks" have been the "Buff Sticks," and this even in spite of the fact that General Scott after writing in his report of the battle of Churubusco that "the white flags (of the enemy) were not exhibited until the moment when the 3d Infantry, under Captain Alexander, had cleared the way by fire and bayonet" and had planted the regimental colors on the balcony of the citadel, had called them the "Old Guard."

The Coat-of-Arms.

The coat-of-arms of the 3d Infantry is of great dignity and being the senior regiment of the Army it consists of a "bordure of the United States" about a white shield on which is a green hill crowned by red battlements, the hill and battlements being the heraldic representation of the incident described by General Scott, and forming in the combination of colors the red, white and green of the Mexican flag.

On the upper part of the shield is a blue chief and on this three white Maltese crosses. The regiment was in Sykes's 5th Corps of the Army of the Potomac, whose corps badge was a Maltese cross, and three of them are used to indicate the present designation of the regiment.

By a "bordure of the United States" is meant that the border of the shield shows the edge portion of a shield bearing the thirteen white and red stripes and the blue chief of the national shield. The regimental crest is the old colonial cocked hat worn by the regiment when it was of the "Pennsylvania Line" in 1784. The motto is the old revolutionary phrase "noli me tangere"—"don't tread on me."

Sixteen Battle Streamers.

The battle streamers on the regimental color tell an eloquent story. There are sixteen of them in the colors of the campaign ribbons of the various wars:

1. Canada—1813—1814.
2. Chippewa—Lundy's Lane.
3. Palo Alto—Resaca de La Palma.
4. Monterrey—Vera Cruz—Cerro Gordo.
5. Contreras—Churubusco.
6. Chapultepec.
7. Miami—New Mexico—1856—1857—1858.
8. Bull Run—Peninsula.
9. Manassas—Antietam.
10. Fredericksburg.
11. Chancellorsville.
12. Gettysburg.
13. Virginia—Appomattox.
14. Santiago.
15. Malolos—San Isidro.
16. Luzon—1899.

Nos. 1 and 2 are red with two white lines with the names of the battles embroidered in yellow.

Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 are green with one white line with the names embroidered in yellow.

No. 7 is the Indian campaign streamer, red with two black lines and the lettering in yellow.

Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 are blue and gray with the battles in yellow.

Nos. 14, 15 and 16 are yellow with the two broad blue lines and the lettering red. These streamers record the major actions of the regiment; the skirmishes and one company fights would make a much longer list.

The 3d has many interesting items in its long history. It saved the remnant of St. Clair's force in 1791 after St. Clair had

come out second best in his campaign against the Indians at the head of the Maumee in the "Northwest Territory." It was with "Mad Anthony" Wayne when he so thoroughly defeated the Indians in the same country in 1794. It was here that the Indians said "Boiling Water" (General Wayne) boiled over.

Capt. Meriwether Lewis, the Lewis and Clark Oregon trail fame, was an officer of the regiment. Captain Heald's company of this regiment formed the garrison at Fort Dearborn (Chicago), and his lieutenant, William Wells, for whom the street of that name in that city is named, was killed in the Fort Dearborn massacre after the post had been abandoned and the garrison was on the march to Fort Wayne, Detroit. Major C. K. Gardner, the author of the designation of companies by the first letters of the alphabet was of the 3d and he was succeeded as major by Zachary Taylor, who was later to win fame in Mexico and the Presidency.

The regiment built Jefferson Barracks at St. Louis, while under the command of Col. Henry Leavenworth, and the next year, 1827, selected the site and started to build Fort Leavenworth.

Colonel Bonneville, made famous by his biographer, Washington Irving, was for many years the colonel of the 3d. The regiment had the usual Regular Army service of the period against the Indians in Florida and in the West and then came the Mexican War, when the record of the 3d is the record of Scott's brilliant campaign from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico.

The period between the Mexican and Civil Wars was a busy one against the Indians, the regiment being in Texas just before the final crash.

In the Civil War.

The 3d was in the Army of the Potomac from Bull Run to Appomattox and after the first affair when it was one of the few regiments to actually gain credit, General McDowell pointed it out to President Lincoln with the remark "Those are the men who saved the Army at Bull Run."

Bull Run, the Peninsula, second Manassas, Antietam, Fredericksburg, the "Mud March" and Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, a breathing spell in the New York draft riots, then the Virginia campaign again and Appomattox and the end of the war.

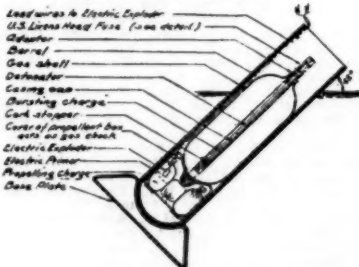
After the war the regiment turned once more to Indian fighting and in the Spanish War saw service in Cuba and then on the other side of the world in the Philippines.

Chemical Warfare

Article V.

LIVENS PROJECTOR AND STOKES MORTAR.

THE LIVENS PROJECTOR



METHOD OF EMPLACEMENT

Showing detail of Projector, section of Shell etc.

Although the gas cylinder had been practically abandoned before the end of 1916, the principle of the gas cloud was continued in a new weapon developed by the British and used by them for the first time in July, 1917. This was the Livens projector, which was effective throughout the remainder of the war, being used by the Germans as well as the Allied forces.

Captain Livens, of the British army, saw the desirability of forming the cloud within the enemy's own line which would bring a greater concentration at the point of release and would be less dependent upon the direction of the wind. From salvaged material he devised what really was the simplest form of a mortar, consisting of a steel tube closed at one end and dug into the ground so that the muzzle extended not more than a few inches. At the bottom of the tube he placed a powder charge which could be fired electrically, and on top of this a gas cylinder equipped with a 22-second fuse and light bursting charge. He connected these assemblies in series with a blasting machine so that by passing a spark through the powder charge a number of cylinders were thrown simultaneously for a maximum range of nearly 1,700 yards, to burst in the enemy's lines. Although the crudest type of weapon, sufficient accuracy was obtained and the effectiveness of the Livens projector was demonstrated from the first.

Developed by C.W.S.

The projector was used by the gas troops of the American Army with marked success and the close of the war found the weapon developed by our Chemical Warfare Service to a point far beyond the crude weapon of Captain Livens. The

present form of projector consists of a smooth-bore tube of 7/8-inch steel about eight inches inside diameter, open at one end and rounded and spun over at the other. It is two feet nine inches long and weighs about 100 pounds. There is a steel base plate weighing thirty pounds, shaped to seat the rounded base of the barrel and to prevent it from burying itself in the ground upon recoil. The projector is installed by digging a V-shaped trench, setting in the base plate and then placing the barrel so that it sets firmly in the base plate and flat against the forward side of the trench at an angle of 45 degrees, with the muzzle nearly level with the surface of the ground. Emplacements rarely consist of less than 100 projectors; 4,500 have been fired at one time by the British. After the projectors are lined on the target the trench is back-filled with the earth excavated.

The projectile and the propelling charge are separate. The propellant consists of bags of cordite in a tin can arranged so as to permit accurate adjustment of the charge for different ranges. Fuse wires connected with a detonator in the midst of the cordite lead out beyond the muzzle for connection with the fuse wires of other projectors in the series. The tin cover of the can acts as a gas check. To load, the propellant can is lowered to the bottom of the barrel and on top of it is placed the projectile. The projectile is of thin-walled steel 21 inches long, 7/8 inches in diameter, weighs about 30 pounds and contains an equal weight of gas. The efficiency is therefore about 50 per cent, as compared with about 30 per cent. for the 4-inch Stokes mortar shell and approximately 12 per cent. for artillery shell. A bursting charge of two ounces of TNT or opherite is contained in a metal gaine tube which passes through the shell from end to end. A fuse of simple construction with inertia pellet, shear wire, pistol cap and ten inches of Bickford fuse (22 seconds), with No. 8 detonator, comprise the firing mechanism. The projectors are connected in series, twenty usually being fired by a Mark V blasting machine. The shell may be filled with gas, high explosive or incendiary oil. Phosgene was the usual gas filling.

Advantages of Projector.

The advantages of the Livens projector may be summed up as follows: Within its range it is the most efficient weapon for laying down large quantities of gas or high explosive; as compared to the cylinder, it is very little dependent on weather conditions; it can be used with winds parallel to the front; it forms a gas cloud within the enemy's line at an extremely high concentration; it possesses the element of surprise; it is cheap.

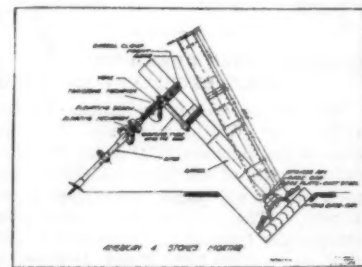
Against these are the disadvantages: It requires considerable labor and time for installation and transportation; has a limiting range of 1,700 yards, and the noise of digging in is apt to draw enemy fire and destroy the feature of surprise.

The advantages, however, far outweigh the disadvantages and simplified methods of installation, together with the development of lighter and stronger matériel will without doubt remove many of the more serious difficulties. With improvements making possible quick installation and permitting the firing of several hundred at a time by one firing battery, which is well within the range of possibility, the amount of gas that can be placed on a target by the projector method will be far beyond anything attained during the war. Protective measures consequently will have to be carried out with this probability in view.

The Stokes Mortar.

The four-inch Stokes mortar is another invention of the British which we are developing to suit our own needs. It is similar to the three-inch Stokes mortar, or light mortar used by the Infantry, which was described in the Infantry Column, issue of July 29.

The four-inch Stokes is much heavier than the light mortar and hence is less mobile. It has, however, a much greater efficiency than the lighter weapon and is especially suited for delivering sudden concentrations of gas at short ranges. If



can fire from ten to twenty shots per minute; each shell holds approximately 7 1/2 pounds of gas. As mentioned before, the efficiency of the shell is roughly 30 per cent.

During the war the four-inch Stokes mortar proved to be very valuable against machine guns and for producing smoke screens. The usual gas filling was phosgene, although chlorpicrin was also used. The most satisfactory smoke filling has been phosphorus, while thermit, an incendiary, was quite effective against machine guns.

Reduction of Army Under Present Law

The enlisted strength of the Regular Army has been reduced to 125,000 as provided by the Appropriation act for the current fiscal year. This completes a reduction which has been virtually continuous for eighteen months, totaling approximately 100,000 men, or 45 per cent. of the actual strength.

Plans for the reorganization of the Regular Army have been completed and are being effected at the present time. These call for the reorganization of the Army into definite tactical units, the distribution of these units throughout the United States and its possessions to meet the various local requirements, and the quartering of the troops in available permanent quarters. The general redistribution in the United States is being delayed in order not to interfere with the training of the civilian components of the Army of the United States during the summer camps.

The total present strength is now 155,000 less than authorized by the National Defense act, which resulted from the lessons of the World War, and 102,000 less than the authorized pre-war strength, before the three-part army was created.

Distribution by Branch and Service.

With these missions as a basis it was first necessary to determine how the available strength of 125,000 men was to be distributed among the several arms and Services. This distribution was made as follows: Infantry, 46,423; Cavalry, 9,871; Field Artillery, 17,173; Coast Artillery, 12,026; Air Service, 8,500; Engineers, 5,020; Signal Corps, 2,184; Quartermaster Corps, 8,000; Finance Department, 393; Ordnance Department, 2,307; Chemical Warfare Service, 445; Medical Department, 6,850; D.E.M.L., 5,704; unallotted, 104.

Under this allotment the authorized strength of the combatant troops is now 128,803 less than post-war and 73,578 less than pre-war authorized strength.

Overseas Possessions.

Twenty-eight thousand, two hundred and seventy-seven American soldiers have been allotted to our overseas possessions; the Regular Army being held responsible not only for the maintenance of law and order and the protection of life and property, but also for the holding of these strategic positions without reinforcements in the event of an emergency.

As a result of this allotment there remains for use in the United States (including the forces in Germany) a total of 96,723 enlisted men for the performance of the many duties assigned under the National Defense act.

Reorganization in United States.

In the distribution of troops in the United States, the greatest reduction necessarily had to be made in our coast defenses and in the mobile force.

This mobile force as planned by the National Defense act was to consist of approximately 107,000 men, organized into nine divisions (the smallest self-sustaining tactical unit of all arms). Inasmuch as it is now only possible to allot 43,000 men to the mobile force, or thirty-nine per cent. of the force contemplated, a substitute had to be found for the divisional organization—the reinforced brigade—and the training centers abandoned.

Under the present plan the 2d Division at Camp Travis will be kept intact. The organization of the 1st Division (assigned to the Atlantic coast) and the 3d Division (assigned to the Pacific coast) will be maintained with their units distributed within the 1st, 2d, 3d and 9th Corps Areas. Only a few units of the 1st Division will be garrisoned in the 1st and 3d Corps Areas, the division being practically entirely in the 2d Corps Area.

Reductions in Size and Number of Units.

As a result of this reorganization the following changes have been made in the various arms and departments:

Infantry—12th and 34th Infantry to be reduced to 812 enlisted strength. To be made inactive (i.e., out of existence with records assigned to an active associate and provision made for rehabilitation): 36th, 37th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 47th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 60th and 61st Regiments; 18th Light Tank Battalion; 20th Infantry Brigade Hqs. and Hqs. Co., 10th Tank Co. To be demobilized (i.e., out of existence with records turned into The Adjutant General and no provision made for rehabilitation): 44th, 45th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 55th, 56th, 58th, 59th, 62d, 63d and 64th Regiments.

Cavalry—To be demobilized: 9 training center troops. To be returned to U.S.: 9th Cavalry with station at Fort Riley.

Field Artillery—To become inactive: Hqs. and Service Batteries (less Bn. Sections), 3d Field Artillery; one Bn. 5th Field Artillery; one Bn. 17th Field Artillery.

To be converted into separate Bns. of

3 batteries each: 9 training center batteries.

Coast Artillery Corps—To become inactive: 1 Bn. Tractor Artillery; 1 Bn. Railway Artillery; 1 Trench Mortar Battery.

Air Service—To become inactive: 14th Sq. Bombardment; (Airship Co., No. 16 (Scott); 9th Sq. (Obs.) (Mather); 10th Sq. (Pur.) (March); 18th Sq. (Obs.) (Rockwell); Balloon Cos. Nos. 1 and 13 (Ross); Balloon Cos. Nos. 20 and 22 (Eustis); Balloon Cos. No. 4 and 5 (Brooks); Balloon Cos. Nos. 17 and 27 (P.I.); Balloon Cos. Nos. 3 and 21 (Hawaii); 28th Sq. Bombardment (Mather); 39th Sq. (School) (Kelly). To be demobilized: Airship School (Langley); Balloon Observers School (Ross); Observation School (Post); Communication School (Port); Photo School (Langley). To be organized: 45th Sq. (Bomb) (P.I.); Hqs. 9th Group (Obs.) (Mitchel); Photo Sec. No. 20 (Langley); Service Co. (Airship) No. 24 (Scott); Photo Sec. No. 21 (Scott); Hqs. 11th Group (School) (Brooks); 46th and 48th Sqrs. (School) (Brooks). To be reconstituted: Hqs. 2d Wing (Langley).

Engineers—To become inactive: 2d Bn. 13th Engineers; 18th Engineers (L.B.T.); Co. A, 16th Engineers (Railway). To be demobilized: 9 Engineer training companies.

Signal Corps—51st Signal Bn. reduced from 468 to 230 enlisted. Service companies reduced.

Quartermaster Corps—To become inactive: Motor Transport Cos. Nos. 55, 60, 61, 63, 64, 73, 79, 80, 85, 87, 90, 92 and 97; Motor Repair Battalion No. 2; Motor Repair Sections Nos. 81, 83, 87, 92, 93, 97, 98, 99 and 100. Bakery Co. 4.

To become converted to Philippine Scouts: M.T. Cos. Nos. 45 and 46; M. Rep. Sec. No. 23; Wagon Cos. Nos. 23 and 24.

Ordnance Department—12th Ord. Co. (Maint.), to be converted into a Philippine Scout Co. 78th, 79th, 80th and 84th Ord. Cos. (Depot) each to have a strength of 37 men. All others, 41 men each; 8th, 14th, 15th and 19th Ord. Cos. (Maint.) are to be at reduced strength of 43 men each.

Chemical Warfare Service—In addition to 3d Bn., 1st Gas Regt., now inactive, the following will become inactive: 1st and 2d Bn. Hqs. and Cos. E and H, 1st Gas Regt., units of 1st Gas Regt., will be of reduced strength, as follows: Hqs. and Service Co., 48 men. Each letter company, 56 men.

In addition to the reduction in number, the regiments of Infantry have been reduced in strength from 1,400 to 1,150, and the Cavalry regiments from 818 to 641. The reduction in the Coast Artillery has amounted to about 50 per cent.

National Army Cantonments.

Of the sixteen National Army cantonments, Camp Devens, Mass.; Camp Dix, N. J.; Camp Custer, Mich.; and Camp Funston, Kas., are being retained for training purposes for the corps area in which located, and all buildings and utilities not required in connection with training have either been disposed of or are in process of disposition.

Camp Travis, Texas, is being retained as the station of the 2d Division, and as the principal training area for the 8th Corps Area.

Camp Lewis, Wash., is being retained as the principal training area for the 9th Corps Area and as the permanent station for 3d Division Headquarters, certain special troops of the division, a regiment of Field Artillery and a regiment of Engineers (less 1 battalion), and Camp Meade, Md., is being retained as the principal training area for the 3d Corps Area and as the permanent station of the Tank Battalion and tank activities. All buildings and utilities at these two camps not required in connection with the uses for which they are being retained are being disposed of.

Portions of Camp Lee, Va.; Camp Jackson, S.C.; Camp Pike, Ark.; Camp Grant, Ill., and Camp Dodge, Iowa, with certain buildings and utilities, have been turned over to the state in which located for training purposes and the remaining buildings and utilities are being salvaged and the real estate leased.

Camp Taylor, Ky., and Camp Gordon, Ga., have been disposed of; Camp Upton, N.Y., has been disposed of except the real estate which is being leased, and Camp Sherman, Ohio, has been turned over to the Veterans' Bureau.

Of the special cantonments constructed during the war, Camp Knox (Field Artillery), is being retained as the principal training area for the 5th Corps Area and buildings and utilities not required will be disposed of in the near future. Camp Benning, Ga. (Infantry School), and Camp Bragg, N.C. (Field Artillery) have been designated permanent posts and will be permanently retained as such. Camp Alfred Vail, N.J. (Signal Corps), Camp Fustis, Va. (Railroad Artillery), Camp Holabird, Md. (Motor Transport), and Camp Humphreys, Va. (Engineers), will be retained permanently provided future appropriations permit.

Instructions have been given or are being prepared for withdrawing troops from the following Air Service Stations: Carlstrom Field, Fla.; Dorr Field, Fla.; Ellington Field, Texas; Rockwell Field, Calif.; March Field, Calif., and Lee Hall, Va.

Sport

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

The American style of polo was splendidly vindicated during the international Herbert Memorial Tournament at Rumson, N.J., last week. As a result of the play only three teams are still in the running for the cup, and they are the Meadow Brook, Shelbourne House and Flamingo fours; all consisting of straight American line-ups.

The Orange county quartet opened the series on Aug. 26, defeating the famous Argentine team 13-10. The Anglo-American Eascott aggregation went down before the Flamingos, on Aug. 28, by a count of 17-11, while the All-Ireland team was slaughtered by Shelbourne House on the following day 16-1.

The famous Meadow Brook quartet eliminated the conquerors of Argentina on Aug. 30, when it defeated Orange County 16-12. The play was featured by the stellar performances of Hitchcock, at No. 2, who scored 9 goals, and Devereaux Milburn, at back, with 4. The finals are scheduled for Sept. 2.

POLO AT SNELLING.

The Fort Snelling Officers' Club has arranged a five-day polo tournament which surpasses any past exhibition of the sport in the Northwest. It began Aug. 31 and will end Sept. 4. Entries were made by Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Fort Keogh, Mont.; the Wakonda Club of Des Moines, Iowa; one team each from Minneapolis and St. Paul; one from Lake Forest, Ill., and two teams representing Fort Snelling. Two games are played each day.

Fort Snelling is a pioneer in polo in that section of the country, and the tournament is the foundation for the advancement of the game, on a larger scale, through future competition among Service units and with the greatest possible number of civilian teams in the surrounding territory. It brings the civilian population and the Service closer together, thus helping to foster the idea that the Army is not a thing apart from the civil population.

Fort Snelling has excellent facilities for polo. The polo field is perfect; there is a well built and commodious marquee, parking space for cars entirely around the field, and ample stabling facilities for polo mounts. The club has an active associate membership composed of civilians from the Twin Cities, who maintain polo mounts, participate in practically all games with the post team and display a keen interest in the game at all times.

Arrangements have been completed for the entry of the Fort Snelling team in the tournament to be held in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Sept. 10 to 17, and negotiations are under way to enter the post team in the Mid-West Circuit Cup Tournament to be held at Lake Forest, Ill., during the latter part of September.

POLO AT NARRAGANSETT PIER.

A number of officers who served under General Pershing in France in the A.E.F. were noted at the Garrison finish victory of the Army polo team over Meadowbrook at Narragansett Pier on Wednesday, Aug. 16. Among those paying their respects to the General were Col. Julian R. Lindsey, U.S.A., Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Stopford, U.S.A., and Capt. Stanley F. Bryan, U.S.A. From the Field Artillery of the old 79th Division were noted Lieut. Col. John R. Converse of the Bryn Mawr team, Maj. G. A. Taylor, U.S.A., Capt. J. Watson Webb, the internationalist, Capt. Albert Smith, also of Bryn Mawr, and Lieut. Robert E. Strawbridge, jr., who played a rattling game for Meadowbrook.

Maj. George S. Patton, jr., U.S.A., the well-known swordsman and horseman, acted as substitute for the Army team, but the furious play and many spills of horses and riders fortunately resulted in no serious injuries to the players. One horse was badly injured, but when a truck arrived to evacuate him to the rear, he took one look, and in true Army spirit, insisted on being an ambulatory case. With such spirit shown by men and horses, it is not to be wondered at that at last the Army has brought home some of the polo bacon.

CAMP KNOX POLO CHAMPS.

The polo championship of Camp Knox, Ky., was finally decided on Aug. 24, when the 11th Infantry galloped away with the title, after a desperate post-season series. The regular schedule ended with three teams tied for the camp championship, the 11th Infantry, the 10th Infantry and the 3d Field Artillery. The 10th Infantry drew a bye, forcing the winners to play two hard games.

The champions clashed with the Artillerymen on Aug. 22, and defeated them by a score of 7-5. Two days later they met the 10th Infantry in the decisive game, and won by a score of 7-3.

The championship aggregation consists

of the following officers, all of the 11th Infantry: Capt. Frank M. Smith, Thomas R. Miller and James S. Douglas, jr., 1st Lieuts. Howard W. Brimmer, Harold W. Gould and George D. Rogers.

POLO AT TOBYHANNA.

Two polo teams have been organized at the Tobyhanna Artillery Target Range, Tobyhanna, Pa., by Maj. Francis T. Colby, 7th F.A., who was recently ordered to Fort Sill, Okla., for the advanced course.

The teams have been playing three times each week during the summer encampment. They are made up of seven line officers and one officer of the Veterinary Corps. In one of the first matches, the Artillerymen defeated the Riding and Driving Club of Scranton, Pa.

ARMY INFANTRY RIFLE TEAM.

Some remarkable shooting marked the final day's training for the Army Infantry rifle teams at Fort Niagara prior to the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio. All of the contestants shot the regular national individual course and Sergt. F. Joerger, Infantry School Detach., Fort Benning, Ga., was high man with a mark of 343 out of the possible 500. First Lieut. Sidney Hinds, 53d Inf., was second with 341, 1st Lieut. F. S. Ross, 45th Inf., next with 339, Capt. I. E. Doane, 22d Inf., got a tie with Corpl. D. Fenton, 59th Inf., with 338, and 1st Sergt. W. F. Lay, 19th Inf., made 337.

Last year this event was won with a score of 338 and the conditions were much the same at Fort Niagara as prevailed at that time. In all there were fifty-two contestants in this final training and thirty-five of them made 330 or better, thirteen made from 321 to 329 and the other four shot for scores between 315 and 320.

Those officers and men who had not shot the qualification course this year also fired during the final week and Lieutenant Hinds turned in the topper with a 340. Major C. A. Bagby got 335 and Lieut. C. R. Sargent made 331. There were but eleven of the candidates who shot the course that day, and but one of the so-called high ten or first team in the list, but the scores ranged from those given to 312 for the low man.

PACIFIC FLEET ATHLETICS.

The fall athletic schedule of the Pacific Fleet has been announced and includes a sufficient variety of events to assure the Service that the sailors on the coast are not going to lack entertainment.

The first big event is the Pacific water classic, the Olympic cup-pulling race, which is scheduled for Sept. 6 in San Francisco. The punt race will be decided on Sept. 23, on which date the first of the three classes of two-mile whale-boat races will be rowed. The other two classes are set for Sept. 30 and Oct. 7. The one-mile dinghy race takes place Oct. 14 and the Marine challenge cup race on Oct. 21. The Seattle cup race follows on Oct. 28 and the Valjejo cup race on Nov. 4. The racing season closes Nov. 8-10, when the sailing races will be decided.

Unit commanders will arrange schedules of elimination contests in boxing, wrestling and football, and the championship finals will occur, respectively, on Nov. 1, Jan. 6 and Dec. 9.

PACIFIC MARINE CHAMPS.

The Marines from the Mare Island Navy Yard snatched the Leatherneck baseball crown from all other Pacific coast contenders on Aug. 14, when they won the deciding game of a crucial series with the nine from the advance base at San Diego. The game was played in the San Diego municipal stadium, and the Mare Island contingent romped home with an 8-4 victory.

NAVY "PLEBES" WIN.

The Naval Academy plebes rowed their first race on the Severn at Annapolis, Md., on Aug. 26. They lived up to the splendid crew traditions of the Academy by defeating the eight of the Baltimore Arundel Club by a length and a half in a one mile race.

The race was a personal triumph for Richard Glendon, jr., as it was the first race rowed since he succeeded his father as chief coach of the Naval Academy's crews. The plebes were boated as follows: Bow, Pederson (165); No. 2, Lee (160); No. 3, Elliott (160); No. 4, Rule (163); No. 5, DeWolfe (165); No. 6, Lambert (178); No. 7, Todd (170); stroke, Sylvester (165), and coxswain, Trafton (111).

"SISSON RETIRED," WIRES

NATIONAL GUARD OFFICER.

Capt. A. R. Peeples, secretary of the National Guard Association sent the following telegram to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL after the recent primaries in Mississippi:

"Mississippi has just put Congressman Sisson on the retired list for his attitude toward Service legislation."

Perhaps Mr. Sisson will see the irony of it when he reviews the fact that Mississippi provides no pay for retired Congressmen—just kicked out like an Army officer under the present law.

ADMIRAL ZIEGEMEIER TO ATTEND PAN-PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

Rear Admiral Henry J. Ziegemeier, who recently reported at the Navy Department as Director of Naval Communications, has been designated to represent the Navy at the first Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference at Honolulu Oct. 25-31. The Conference is called by the Pan-Pacific Union, of which the Hon. Wallace R. Farrington, Governor of Hawaii, is president, and Mr. Alexander Hume Ford is director.

Admiral Ziegemeier will deal with communication and transportation, giving special attention to a survey of the present cable and radio activities and will discuss the establishment of lower special rates, fixing responsibility and granting improved facilities for the press. He will also present an analysis of present trade routes and will discuss the desirability of free ports in the Pacific Islands.

Admiral Ziegemeier was formerly in command of the battleship California, which was recently awarded the battle efficiency pennant for the U.S. Navy.

Military and Naval Clubs and Societies

VETERANS OF DESTROYER SHAW BEING ORGANIZED.

An endeavor is being made to form a society of the former crew of the destroyer Shaw, which, although cut in two by the Aquitania, returned to port, a distance of 100 miles, accomplishing what was regarded as one of the most spectacular performances of the war. The event occurred in October, 1918.

The organizer of the proposed society is Leslie B. Newman of the U. S. C. Thomas (Navy) Post of the American Legion in San Francisco, Calif. He is sending letters out to all his former shipmates, but those who fail to receive them and are interested in the organization may communicate with him at 920 Chronicle Building, San Francisco.

IOWA RAINBOW REGIMENT HOLDS ANNUAL REUNION.

The annual reunion of the 168th Infantry of the Rainbow Division occurred at Camp Dodge, Iowa, on Aug. 19-20. A business meeting was held on Aug. 20, and the following officers were elected: President, Major Lloyd D. Ross; vice president, Sergt. James Day; secretary, Batln. Sergt. Major David Livingston; treasurer, Capt. C. N. O. Leir; chaplain, Chaplain Roscoe C. Hatch, and historian, Capt. Charles W. Aikin.

After the business meeting the regiment passed in review before Governor Kendall of Iowa and 7,000 spectators. The review was followed by memorial services for the dead of the regiment.

Promotions and Retirements

Maj. Gen. Harry L. Rogers, Q.M.G., U.S.A., was retired from active service Aug. 27, 1922, for disability incident to the service. The General retires after a distinguished record of service.

He was awarded the D.S.M. for his services during the World War. The citation was as follows:

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He has organized, perfected, and administered with great efficiency the quartermaster department in France. He was able to meet each emergency in times fraught with untold difficulties, and by his energy and untiring zeal he has insured to our troops a prompt and constant supply of quartermaster stores, without which the ultimate success of our Army could not have been obtained."

General Rogers was born in the District of Columbia June 29, 1863, and entered the Army from civil life May 2, 1898, as a major and paymaster, and reached the grade of colonel and Assistant Paymaster General March 4, 1909. He was appointed a brigadier general in the Quartermaster Corps, N.A., in August, 1917; brigadier general in the Regular Army Feb. 26, 1918, and major general and Quartermaster General in July, 1918. General Rogers served under General Funston in the expedition to Vera Cruz, Mexico, and later when General Pershing went into Mexico after Villa and his bandits General Rogers handled the supply problems for the troops under great and difficulties in a masterly manner. Again while on duty in the Southern

Department, before going abroad with General Pershing. General Rogers met one of the most difficult supply problems imaginable and his ability won for him high commendation. The work of General Rogers during the World War in making it possible for the great flow of supplies for the American forces in France to move on continuously and in sufficient quantity and his direction of troop movements and other problems, stamped him as one of the ablest officers in the Army.

General Rogers, as chief quartermaster of the A.E.F., was General Pershing's right-hand supply man, and was faced with the biggest supply problem that has ever confronted any Army—the feeding and clothing of 2,000,000 men separated from their home base of supply by 3,000 miles of water. So successfully did General Rogers perform this titanic task that not only did our own Government award him the Distinguished Service Medal, but he has also been decorated by all the Allied Governments, the Italian decoration completing the chain. This latter decoration was the insignia of Commander of the Order of the Crown, the ceremony of investiture having taken place in the Italian Embassy in Washington.

The next retirement for age in the Army is Col. Franklin O. Johnson, Cav., on Sept. 6. Colonel Johnson was born in Minnesota Sept. 6, 1858, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., in the class of June, 1881, when he was assigned to the 3d Cavalry. Colonel Johnson, among other duties, served in Cuba during the war with Spain, and took part in Philippine campaigns, and was with General Lawton's northern expedition, taking part in a number of actions. He served several tours in the Philippines. He served on the Texas border, and during the World War was in charge of Militia affairs in the Southern Department.

Cols. Willard H. McCornack, Fin. Dept., and William B. Cochran, Inf., U.S.A., were retired from active service Aug. 23, 1922, upon their own applications after more than thirty years' service, and Col. James A. Lynch, Inf., was retired on the same date on his own application after more than thirty-one years' service.

Colonel McCornack was born in Illinois Sept. 5, 1871, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., in the class of 1897, when he was assigned to the 9th Cavalry.

Colonel Cochran was born in Virginia July 9, 1868, and entered the Regular Army as a private in the 5th Infantry Sept. 11, 1892.

Colonel Lynch was born in New York Nov. 22, 1866, and entered the Regular Army as a private in the 8th Cavalry in July, 1891.

Col. Charles Wilcox, Med. Corps, U.S.A., upon his own application is retired from active service after more than thirty-two years' service, and was ordered to proceed to his home on or after Sept. 1. He was born in Pennsylvania July 21, 1865, and entered the Regular Army in October, 1889, as an assistant surgeon. Colonel Wilcox was awarded the degrees of Ph.B., Yale, and M.D., University of Virginia.

Col. Champe C. McCulloch, jr., Med. Corps, U.S.A., is retired from active service upon his own application after more than thirty years' service, and will proceed to his home on or after Sept. 1. Major McCulloch was born in Texas Sept. 10, 1869, and entered the Regular Army as an assistant surgeon in May, 1892. He was awarded the degrees of A.B., Waco University; C.E.A. and M. College of Texas; M.D., University of Virginia, and M.D. and A.M., Columbia University.

Lieut. Col. Hamilton Bowie, Cav., U.S.A., was retired on Aug. 26 for disability incident to the service. He was born in Georgia June 26, 1877, and served during the war with Spain as a second lieutenant, 1st Alabama Infantry. He later served as a first lieutenant in the 40th U.S. Volunteer Infantry in the Philippines. He entered the Regular Army as a second lieutenant, 9th Cav., Feb. 2, 1901.

Maj. William J. Fitzmaurice, Air Ser., U.S.A., was placed on the retired list Aug. 24, 1922, for disability incident to the service. He was born in Ohio July 26, 1885, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., in the class of February, 1908, when he was assigned to the 10th Infantry. During the World War he served as a temporary major in the Signal Corps. Among other duties, Major Fitzmaurice served in Alaska, the Panama Canal Zone, on the Texas border, on college duty and in training camps. He organized and was in command of the 17th Machine Gun Battalion in 1918, became executive officer, operation section, Air Service, June, 1918, and served in the office of The A.G. of the Army the same year, and was at Camp Devens, Mass., from Nov. 13, 1918, to Feb. 15, 1919, as assistant chief of staff. Pending his retirement he has been on leave at Reading, Pa.

Chaplain Barton W. Perry, U.S.A., Fort Hamilton, N.Y., who has just received orders to proceed to his home and await retirement for age, was born in Wisconsin in 1858 of New England parentage. His mother's family came from

England in 1645, settled near Boston, and later in Vermont, and his great-grandfather served in the war of the American Revolution. On his father's side he is related to Commodore Perry. Chaplain Perry is a graduate of Hamilton College and Auburn Theological Seminary, and was ordained in the Presbyterian Church (North) in 1889. He was appointed chaplain with the rank of captain on April 5, 1900, and was promoted to major on April 5, 1910, and to lieutenant colonel, June 4, 1920. He retires with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

First Sergt. William T. Haebig, 8th Cav., U.S.A., was placed on the retired list at Fort Bliss, Texas, Aug. 16, 1922, having completed over thirty years' service, and having received credit for five years and nine months double time for service in Cuba and the Philippines. He was born at Appleton, Wis., Nov. 8, 1874, enlisted in the 2d U.S. Cav., Sept. 13, 1897, at the age of twenty-two years. He subsequently served enlistments in the 15th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry and 8th Cavalry. In G.O. 4, Aug. 8, Fort Bliss, Texas, the commander of the 8th Cavalry says:

"The officers and enlisted men of the 8th Cavalry congratulate 1st Sergeant Haebig upon his retirement after thirty years of continuous, honorable and faithful service in the Army, and their best wishes for his future welfare and prosperity accompany him in his retired career. The record of his services is highly indicative of his caliber as a soldier, he having received during his service eight honorable discharges from enlistment as sergeant, quartermaster sergeant and first sergeant. In addition he has served in this regiment in the capacity of staff sergeant (squadron sergeant major), and is now being retired as first sergeant. The record of his services is one which constitutes a splendid example to all Army men, one which should particularly emphasize to non-commissioned officers the importance of continuous service in the non-commissioned grade."

Obituaries

BARR.

Norman C. Barr, son of Master Sergt. L. D. Barr, Q.M.C., was drowned at Camp Sherman, Ohio, July 28, and the body was interred at Grandview Cemetery, Chillicothe, Ohio, July 30.

BENOIST.

Mrs. Hunt Benoist died Aug. 13 at her home in Greensboro, N.C. Funeral services were held at Arlington National Cemetery. Mrs. Benoist was Miss Katherine Robinson, daughter of the late Commodore John Marshall Robinson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Robinson, of Washington, D.C. She was well known in society circles and was a member of the Junior League. She was married in August, 1921. Besides her husband, a son and her mother survive.

COLES.

Maj. Thomas L. Coles, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., died at Watertown, Mass., Aug. 24. He was born in Alabama July 26, 1882, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., in the class of June 14, 1907, and was assigned to the Coast Artillery. He was transferred to the Ordnance Department in 1900. Major Coles, among other duties, served as instructor, Army and Navy defense exercises, Southern coast, 1907-9; was at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., 1909; at Picatinny Arsenal, N.J.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; student officer in machine shop practice, metallurgy and tests of materials; assistant in charge of repairs maintenance of armament in states of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and on Long Island Sound; in office of Chief of Ordnance on work in connection with manufacture of mobile artillery for use in the European War, April 19, 1917, to May 21, 1918; en route to France to June 20, 1918; chief Ordnance officer, 6th Corps, A.E.F., Aug. 1, 1918; Artillery armament officer, 1st Army, A.E.F., near Verdun, during Meuse-Argonne offensive Sept. 17 to Nov. 13, 1918; at General Headquarters, A.E.F., Chaumont, Nov. 14 to Dec. 30, 1918; at Coblenz, Germany, with Army of Occupation, Jan. 1 to Feb. 10, 1919; at Chaumont to Feb. 17, 1919; en route to United States to March 6, 1919; in office of Chief of Ordnance, March 7, 1919, to March 19, 1921; on duty with the Ballistic Section, technical staff, Ordnance Department, at Baltimore, Md., to Oct. 27, 1921; at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., to date of death.

GENET.

Lieut. A. Rivers Genet, Naval Militia, N.Y., also a member of the Naval Reserve Force, died at Saranac, N.Y., on Aug. 24, from disease contracted "in line of duty in time of war, and as a result of an incident of the service." Funeral services were held at Ossining, N.Y., on Aug. 26. Lieutenant Genet entered the New York Naval Militia in May, 1912, as a member of the division at Ossining, N.Y. He volunteered for service in the Navy on April 6, 1917, the day the United States entered the World War, and served

as lieutenant throughout the war. "During the winter of 1918-19, while stationed at Charlestown, Mass.," writes a correspondent, "Lieutenant Genet rescued an enlisted man of the Navy who had broken through the ice, for which act he received a life-saving medal. Through exposure at this time, Lieutenant Genet developed a case of pleurisy, which eventually resulted in pulmonary trouble. Due to this physical incapacity he was placed on the retired list of the Naval Reserve Force with the rank of lieutenant on Dec. 27, 1921, and similarly placed on the retired list of the Naval Militia of New York with the rank of lieutenant commander. 'Greater love hath no man than this that a man lay down his life for his friend.'"

HIGHLAND.

Mrs. Hallie Highland, mother of Mrs. Rogers, wife of Capt. Joe C. Rogers, U.S.A., died at San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 16.

LONGBRAKE.

John L. Longbrake of Fort Myers, Fla., died at that place on Aug. 20. He is survived by his widow and four sons, Lloyd Longbrake of Fort Myers, Mark Longbrake and Dr. Guy A. Longbrake of Galesburg, Ill., the latter of whom served as a captain in the Medical Corps during the World War, and Chaplain George Runyan Longbrake, U.S.A., of Fort Worden, Wash. Interment was from the family home in Galesburg.

O'CONNELL.

Mr. Maurice D. O'Connell, father of Mrs. Henry M. Morrow, wife of Colonel Morrow, Judge Advocate General's Department, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., Aug. 26, in his eighty-third year, from a fractured skull, the result of being struck by a trolley car. Mr. O'Connell was born at Malone, N.Y., and was a well known attorney of Texas and Iowa. He was a graduate of the George Washington Law School. He was appointed solicitor of the Treasury Department by President McKinley. Thirteen years later Mr. O'Connell resigned his post at the Treasury and retired from active life. He was actively engaged in church work, being a parishioner at St. Matthew's Catholic Church, Washington. The interment was at Fort Douglas, Iowa.

BEATY.

First Sergt. James A. Beaty, U.S.A., retired, died suddenly at Camp Kearny, near San Diego, Calif., Aug. 15, aged sixty years. He was a native of Ireland, and was retired from Co. E, 110th Inf., at Fort Benjamin Harrison, after thirty years' service. His wife and several children survive. Interment was made at the military cemetery on Point Loma, San Diego.

RICHARDS.

Lieut. George L. Richards, Vet. Corps, U.S.A., died in the Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., Aug. 24. He was born in Nebraska, April 27, 1892, and was appointed an assistant veterinarian in July, 1917. He was on duty with 20th Cavalry at Fort Riley, Kas.; with 78th Field Artillery at Camp Logan, Texas; at Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla.; en route to and on duty in France, returning to the United States, June 30, 1919. His subsequent duties were at Camp Grant, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; Fort Sill, Okla.; Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Fort Collins, Colo., and he was post veterinarian, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to the date of death.

SCOTT.

Mrs. Mary L. Scott, aged seventy-four years, widow of Lieut. John Scott, U.S.A., died Aug. 25 at the home of her son, George D. Scott, 7412 Bellevue avenue, Kansas City, Mo. She is survived by three sons, James L. Scott, 1910 Cleveland avenue; Maj. John Scott, U.S.A., Washington, D.C., and George D. Scott of Kansas City, Mo. Interment was at Lexington, Ky.

TAYLOR.

Comdr. James S. Taylor, Med. Corps, U.S.N., died in the Navy Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 27. He was born in Virginia Dec. 10, 1870, and was appointed in the Medical Corps of the Navy Nov. 8, 1899. He served in the Volunteer Navy during the war with Spain.

TAYLOR.

The body of Mrs. Barbara Taylor, widow of Comdr. James Spottiswoode Taylor, was found in the Delaware river Aug. 30 off the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Mrs. Taylor disappeared from the navy yard between ten p.m., Sunday, Aug. 27, and Monday morning, Aug. 28. The body was brought to the surface by the wash of propellers of a vessel having a dock trail. It is supposed that grief over the death of Commander Taylor on Aug. 27 caused Mrs. Taylor to drown herself.

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CRONAN—DARDEN.

Lieut. Robert T. Cronan, Air Ser., U. S. A., and Miss Kathryn Darden of Hampton, Va., were married at Washington, D. C., Aug. 25, the ceremony being performed by the Chief of Chaplains, U. S. Army, John T. Axton. Immediately after the ceremony Lieut. and Mrs. Cronan left by automobile for Chanute Field, Ill., where they are to make their home.

OVENSHINE—TIPTON.

A very quiet but charming wedding was solemnized Aug. 22, when Miss Emma Gertrude Tipton, niece of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Tipton of 3809 Fannin street, Houston, Texas, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Tipton of Chadbourn, N. C., became the bride of Lieut. Richard Powell Ovenshine, U. S. A., aide-de-camp to Gen. William Weigel, U. S. A. The Rev. Mr. Osman in Trinity Church, Houston, performed the marriage. After the ceremony the wedding party repaired to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Tipton, where a delightful wedding breakfast was served, after which the happy pair entrained for San Antonio en route to Medina Lake, where they will spend their honeymoon and visit the bridegroom's parents, Col. Alexander T. Ovenshine, U. S. A., and Mrs. Ovenshine, at Camp Travis, later visiting the bride's parents on their way to Governors Island.

RAWLINS—STEPHENS.

Mr. and Mrs. George Woodrow, jr., of Cartersville, Ga., announce the marriage of their sister, Lucile Stephens, to Lieut. George J. Rawlins, 5th Cav., U. S. A., of Fort Clark, Texas, Aug. 12, at Oak View, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow. Rev. L. M. Twigg, pastor of Sam Jones Memorial Church, performed the ceremony. Mrs. Rawlins is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stephens. Lieutenant Rawlins is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rawlins, formerly of Rome, Ga. During the World War he served as lieutenant in the Aviation Corps and later was instructor at Camp Upton. After Sept. 3 Lieut. and Mrs. Rawlins will be at home at Fort Clark, Texas.

STEVENS—MITCHELL.

Col. Gustave W. S. Stevens, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Mary Clare Mitchell of New York city, N. Y., were married Aug. 12.

WALKER—MITCHELL.

Miss Helen Arline Mitchell of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., was married to Capt. Clyde L. Walker, Signal Corps, on Aug. 10, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York city. After Sept. 15 Capt. and Mrs. Walker will be at home at 6325 Marchand street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Engagements

Col. H. P. Birmingham, U. S. A., announces the engagement of his daughter, Ada, to Mr. Everett McDowell Harman. The wedding will take place on Sept. 16.

Capt. E. P. McCaulley, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. McCaulley (née Dennison), announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Carolyn Dennison Wisner, to Mr. Cecil Clifford Nokes, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Nokes of Winnipeg, Canada. The wedding will occur some time in September.

The Judge Advocate General of the Navy and Mrs. Latimer have announced the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth, to Lieut. Robert Calvin Thaxton, U. S. M. C.

Births

BROWN.

Lieut. Thomas G. Brown, U. S. N., and Mrs. Brown announce the birth of a son, Thomas Gilbert, jr., at Washington, D. C., Aug. 11.

BUECHLER.

Capt. F. E. Buechler, U. S. A., and Mrs. Buechler announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, on Aug. 12, at West Point, N. Y.

EDEN.

A daughter was born on Aug. 24, 1922, to Capt. John R. Eden, Inf., U. S. A., and Mrs. Eden at Ithaca, N. Y., where Captain Eden is assistant professor of military science and tactics at Cornell University.

FAIRES.

Mr. and Mrs. Virgil M. Faires announce the birth of a daughter at the Boulder Hospital, Boulder, Colo., on Aug. 23. The

baby is the granddaughter of the late Comdr. Harry F. Hull, U. S. N.

FYE.

Capt. John H. Fye, 82d Field Art., U. S. A., and Mrs. Fye announce the birth of a son, John Harvey, jr., on Aug. 24, at Fort Bliss, Texas. Mrs. Fye is the daughter of Lieut. Col. W. B. Wallace, Inf., U. S. A., and Mrs. Wallace.

GLENNON.

Lieut. Comdr. James B. Glennon, U. S. N., and Mrs. Glennon are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a daughter, Jeanne Lejeune, born Aug. 16.

GREEN.

Capt. James O. Green, jr., Inf., U. S. A., and Mrs. Green announce the birth of a daughter, Margaret Kent Green, on Aug. 18, at Fort Benning, Ga.

JOHNSON.

A son, David Terrill, jr., was born to Lieut. D. T. Johnson, C. of E., U. S. A., and Mrs. Johnson at Washington, D. C., Aug. 21.

MALLORY.

Lieut. L. C. Mallory, 88th Aero Squadron, U. S. A., and Mrs. Mallory announce the birth of a daughter, Marjorie, on Aug. 16, at station hospital, Camp Knox, Ky.

MCNARNEY.

Lieut. Col. Frank T. McNarney, 7th Cav., U. S. A., and Mrs. McNarney announce the birth of a daughter, Doris, at Camp Marfa, Texas, Aug. 19.

MENDENHALL.

A daughter was born to Capt. J. E. Mendenhall, 11th Inf., U. S. A., and Mrs. Mendenhall, Aug. 21. Captain Mendenhall is editor of the Camp Knox News, Camp Knox, Ky.

PRICE.

Lieut. Allen Ingram Price, U. S. N., and Mrs. Price are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Mary-Stuart Montague, born July 30, at Baltimore, Md.

RANKIN.

Lieut. Comdr. John Wilkes Rankin, U. S. N., and Mrs. Rankin announce the birth of a daughter, Betty Louise, at the Newport Hospital, Newport, R. I., Aug. 25.

TARPLEY.

A son, Thomas McKee Tarpley, was born to Major H. M. Tarpley, U. S. A., and Mrs. Tarpley, July 4, at Fort Hancock, N. J.

VESTAL.

Maj. Marion P. Vestal, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Vestal announce the birth of a daughter, Barbara, at Glendale, Calif., on Aug. 19. Granddaughter to Col. S. P. Vestal, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Vestal, and Mrs. J. G. Jacobs of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Personals

Capt. A. H. Page, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. Page have taken apartments at the Burlington Hotel, Washington.

Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, U. S. A., of Washington, is in New York for a short visit and is staying at the Vanderbilt Hotel.

Capt. Luke McNamee, U. S. N., and Mrs. McNamee of Washington are guests of Mrs. W. W. Galbraith at her cottage, Fishers Island, N. Y.

Capt. Franklin E. Edgecomb, U. S. A., and Mrs. Edgecomb of Camp Eustis, Va., are at the Burlington Hotel, Washington, for an indefinite stay.

Lieut. J. T. Schneider, U. S. A., has returned to Washington from the North Shore, where he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Mann on their estate on Coolidge Point.

Laura and Carol Hanigan, daughters of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Henry A. Hanigan, left Phoenix, Ariz., Aug. 24 for San Rafael, Calif., where they will attend Dominican College.

Mrs. Sims, wife of Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N., entertained at tea at their home in Newport Aug. 27. The tea followed the inspection of the war memorial at Miantonomo Park.

Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, U. S. N., and Mrs. Moffett of Washington are in Chicago attending the opening ceremonies of the "Pageant of Progress" and are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour at Lake Forest. Miss Janet Moffett, who has been visiting in Ocean City, Md., has returned to Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. Haller Belt, U. S. N., has submitted his resignation from the Navy, effective Sept. 30, and will become the representative for the Bausch and Lomb Optical Co., of Rochester, N. Y., for all work on Government contracts. Commander Belt will make his headquarters at the Washington, D. C., offices of the Bausch and Lomb Optical Co., in the National Metropolitan Bank Building.

Mrs. Gorgas, widow of Maj. Gen. W. C. Gorgas, U. S. A., has returned to Washington from a short motor trip.

Capt. Earl Jenkins, U. S. M. C., has returned to his post at Quantico, Va., from a month's visit to his parents at Newport News, Va.

Maj. Francis A. Ruggles, U. S. A., and Mrs. Ruggles of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., are in New York for a fortnight's stay at the Hotel Ambassador.

Mrs. Holbrook, wife of Maj. Gen. Willard A. Holbrook, U. S. A., has returned from Walter Reed General Hospital to her home in Washington, fully recovered from a brief illness.

Brig. Gen. Henry J. Reilly, O. R. C., and Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Fowler and Harry Fowler, jr., of Washington, D. C., recently were dinner guests of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. F. T. Hines, of Malba, Long Island.

Comdr. Arthur C. Stott, U. S. N., and Mrs. Stott have taken an apartment at Wardman Park Hotel, Washington. Commander Stott has recently returned for another tour of duty in the Bureau of Ordnance.

Mrs. Frank T. Hines, wife of General Hines, Miss Viera Hines and Frank T. jr., who have been guests at the Hotel Atlantis, Kennebunk Beach, Me., have returned to their home, Villa Viera, Malba, Long Island, N. Y.

Maj. Frank Drake, Mrs. Drake and two sons have taken a bungalow at 831 Brent avenue, South Pasadena, Calif., the Major's new duties being with the Organized Reserves in Los Angeles with headquarters at 625 Detwiler Building.

Mrs. M. C. Butler, jr., widow of Lieut. Col. Matthew C. Butler, U. S. Cav., who has been at the Brighton Hotel, Washington, D. C., is now visiting friends in Cleveland, Ohio, and will return to her home in Nashville, Tenn., early in September.

Catharine and Mary Fehét, daughters of Col. J. E. Fehét, U. S. A., and Mrs. Fehét, Chevy Chase, D. C., and Carolyn and Whitely Miller, son and daughter of Mrs. Archie Miller, Washington, D. C., are at Gunston Farm, on the east shore of Maryland, for a three weeks' stay.

While the Atlantic Fleet was at Newport the Chiefs' and Warrant Officers' Social Club at that station entertained their brother officers. These social clubs are being formed at the different stations throughout the United States. In the near future the ladies will have a naval auxiliary to co-operate.

Mrs. Cornelius Gardener, widow of Colonel Gardener, U. S. A., and daughters, Barendina and Martha, are occupying their home recently completed, of Moorish-Spanish design, on Santa Rosa Lane, Montecito, Santa Barbara, Calif. The Misses Gardener resume their college course in September, entering their junior year.

In the Aug. 19 issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL it was reported that Lieut. Lewis Thornburg (C. E. C.), U. S. N., had returned from a sick leave spent in Europe and would shortly be assigned to duty. Unfortunately Lieutenant Thornburg has had a recurrence of his illness and is again confined to the naval hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Maj. John K. Herr, U. S. A., and Mrs. Herr and their two daughters arrived in New York on the S. S. Resolute Aug. 22 after almost two years abroad. Major Herr goes to Washington for duty on the War Department General Staff. Miss Helen and Fannie Herr were recent visitors at West Point, the house guests of Gen. and Mrs. Fred W. Sladen.

Miss Neville Gherardi of Washington, daughter of Capt. Walter R. Gherardi, U. S. N., and Mrs. Gherardi, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Marion Eppley in their summer home, Beacon Rocks, at Newport, which they recently purchased. Mr. and Mrs. Eppley gave a supper dance on Aug. 21 for their house guests, Miss Gherardi and Miss Mary Nicholson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Guthrie Nicholson.

Mrs. Alfonte, wife of Maj. James R. Alfonte, U. S. A., entertained on Aug. 22 with a small children's party at the Officers' Club, Camp Travis, Texas, in honor of the first birthday of her daughter, Mary Gates. The guests were Edward and Frank McCoy Newman, Mary Louise Ovenshine, Evelyn Peyton, Ethel Huffman Young, Nancy Kilburn, Dennis and Betty Sullivan, Mildred Nickum, Ike and Caroline Kampman, Gilbert Denman, Dorothy Brewer. Mrs. Alfonte was assisted by her aunt, Mrs. Charles R. Morehead, of El Paso, Texas.

Maj. Gen. Charles H. Muir, U. S. A., commanding officer, 3d Division and Camp Lewis, Wash., on Aug. 13, presented the Distinguished Service Medal awarded by the War Department, July 20, 1922, to Col. George A. Skinner, Med. Corps, U. S. A., on the following citation: "George A. Skinner, colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. A., for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. Colonel Skinner organized and commanded a hospital center of 20,000 beds at Mars, France. Due to his great force and ability, a hospital group was prepared for the care of the sick and wounded during the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives, when the need of hospital beds was critical. This adequate and efficient hospitalization contributed materially to the conservation of man power and to the subsequent success of our forces."

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Mrs. Cornelius Gardener and daughters, Barendina and Martha, have moved into their new home near Santa Barbara, Calif.

Gen. B. C. Lockwood, U. S. A., and Mrs. Lockwood, who have been spending the summer at the Brick House Inn, Plattsburg, N. Y., have returned to their apartment at the Hotel Plaza, Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. B. F. Ristine and Jane Ristine after spending part of the summer at the seashore are now in the Blue Ridge Mountains in North Carolina. They will return Oct. 1 to Raleigh, where Major Ristine, U. S. A., is on duty with the National Guard of the state.

Maj. George R. Harrison, Inf., U. S. A., on duty in the Militia Bureau, has again been detailed by the War Department as assistant executive officer during the period of the National Rifle Matches to be held in September at Camp Perry, Ohio, to co-ordinate and conduct National Guard affairs. There will be approximately thirty-five National Guard teams in attendance this year from as many states.

At the annual meeting in August of the trustees and directors of the New York Military Academy, Brig. Gen. Milton F. Davis, O. R. C., was elected superintendent of the institution. General Davis has been a director, commandant of cadets and secretary and treasurer of the school for thirteen years. Its upbuilding growth and success as one of the leading military preparatory schools in America is mainly due to his efforts.

Maj. Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, has operated a full-sized country club on his farm, near Dryden, Mich., for the past five years. The club is conducted for the benefit of the community, and the General has announced that its membership is composed of "everybody in the country." There are baseball diamonds, tennis courts, croquet flats, a lake and a commodious club house, and the club is the center of the social activity of Lapeer county. During the five years of its existence it has been used by thousands of people, and the guests have always observed the General's single requirement, "Leave the club as you found it."

Maj. H. H. Arnold, A. S., who has been air officer of the 9th Corps Area since 1919, terminated his duties in this capacity on Aug. 8, when Col. W. E. Gilmore, A. S., arrived at Crissy Field, Calif., from Washington, D. C., to take over this detail. A correspondent writes: "The Air Service on the Pacific coast owes much to Major Arnold. Under his jurisdiction the Air Service in the 9th Corps Area has been organized into an efficiently functioning unit, the accomplishments of which challenge the achievements of the Air Service in any other part of the country. The aerial forest fire patrol which has been such a success during the past three years is without exception the greatest public service which has been rendered by the Army Air Service in time of peace in the United States, and it is largely due to Major Arnold's initiative and executive ability, and the energy and enthusiasm with which he has directed this work, that it has been so successful. The recent illness of Major Arnold, which confines him to the Letterman General Hospital, makes it uncertain as to what his future assignment will be. He is assured, however, that the well wishes of the personnel of Crissy Field go with him in the accomplishment of whatever new duties he may be called upon to assume."

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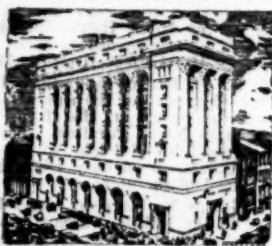
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ARMY ORDERS

Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding, President.

Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.

Assistant Secretary of War—J. Mayhew Wainwright.

General of the Armies—Gen. John J. Pershing, Chief of Staff.

Deputy Chief of Staff—Major Gen. James G. Harbord.

JUNIOR OFFICERS, ARMY.

Due to block in promotion, the War Department is not issuing a junior list this week. The Army and Navy Journal repeats the list below, showing the status on June 28.

June 28, 1922.

Total Vacancies in Each Grade.

Colonels	24 + 0 = 24
Lieutenant colonels	6 24 30
Majors	37 30 *67
Captains	86 69 155
First lieutenants	1,235 155 1,390
Second lieutenants	2,694 1,890 4,084

*The sixty-seven vacancies in the grade of major will promote sixty-nine captains due to the disqualification of Capt. John S. Jadwin, Cav., and Arthur N. White, Field Art.

Last Officer Entitled to Promotion.

Lt. Col. Henry A. Hanigan, Inf., 448.
Maj. Talbot Smith, Cav., 1192.
Capt. Paul Hathaway, Inf., 3600.
1st Lt. Arthur J. Russell, Inf., 8145.

Last Officer Nominated in Each Grade.

Col.—Lt. Col. Henry A. Hanigan, Inf., 448.
Lt. Col.—Maj. Talbot Smith, Cav., 1192.
Maj.—Capt. Paul Hathaway, Inf., 3600.
Capt.—1st Lt. M. G. Estabrook, Jr., A.S., 8144.
1st Lt.—George W. Marvin, Inf.

*Note—180 cadets of the Military Academy who were nominated for appointment as second lieutenants and for promotion to first lieutenants were confirmed as second lieutenants, but no action was taken on their promotion nominations to first lieutenants.

Last Officer Confirmed in Each Grade.

Col. J. D. Long, Cav., 419.
Lt. Col. D. A. Nolan, Inf., 1160 (confirmed Feb. 24, 1922).
Maj. R. P. Shugart, F.A., 3526.
Capt. H. P. Stewart, Cav., 7876.
1st Lt. G. W. Marvin, Inf. (confirmed Jan. 23, 1922).

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations Received by the Senate Aug. 23.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Medical Corps—1st Lt. G. F. Cooper to be capt. from Aug. 12, 1922.
Chaplain—Chap. G. F. Rixey to be chaplain, rank of capt., from Aug. 16, 1922.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Corps of Engineers—2d Lt. P. N. Strong, jr., Air Ser., rank from June 13, 1922.
Signal Corps—2d Lt. G. Hayden, Air Ser., rank from June 14, 1922.
Field Artillery—2d Lt. F. S. Lee, Inf., rank from June 13, 1922.
Air Service—2d Lt. R. W. Johnson, Air Ser., rank from June 13, 1922.
Infantry—2d Lt. K. F. Pugh and F. W. Hein, Air Ser., rank from June 13, 1922.
Air Service—Maj. K. H. Gorman, Cav., rank from Nov. 14, 1920; 1st Lt. J. E. Parker, Field Art., rank from Nov. 3, 1919; 2d Lt. W. B. Goddard, 3d Coast Art. Corps, rank from June 14, 1922.

Nomination Received by the Senate Aug. 26.

PROMOTION IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Dental Corps—First Lt. A. Fields to be captain from Aug. 28, 1922.

Nominations Received by the Senate Aug. 29.

Medical Corps—First Lt. G. P. Sandrock to be capt. from Aug. 27, 1922.

APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Quartermaster Corps—Wnt. Ofc. H. W. Hardman to be capt., with rank from July 1, 1920.

WITHDRAWAL.

Nomination Withdrawn from Senate Aug. 26.

APPOINTMENT, BY TRANSFER, IN THE ARMY.

Infantry—Second Lt. K. F. Pugh, A.S., rank June 13, 1922.

Nomination Withdrawn from Senate Aug. 29.

Field Artillery—2d Lt. F. S. Lee, Inf., with rank from June 13, 1922. This officer resigned his commission in the Regular Army Aug. 25, 1922.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS REGARDING TRANSPORTATION OF DEPENDENTS.

Par. 1115½, Army Regulations, to meet the requirements of the Service Pay act of June 10, is amended to read:

1115½. (Changed by G.A.R. No. 121). Transportation of Dependents. When commissioned officers, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers of the first, second and third grades are ordered to make a permanent change of station, transportation and the accommodations authorized in Par. 1128 will be furnished for their wives and dependent children upon presentation of copy of the officer's change of station orders, properly certified to by the officer as to the names, relationship and dependency of such persons, including the ages and sex of the children, from the old to the new station, or from any point to the new station upon prior deposit of any excess cost over and above that from the old to the new station, provided that such transportation and accommodations to and from stations beyond the continental limits of the United States shall not be other than by Government transport, if such means of transportation are available. For warrant officers, Army Mine Planter Service, the term "station" as used herein shall be interpreted to mean a shore station or the home port of the vessel to which the officer is ordered; and a duly authorized change in home port of such vessel shall be deemed a change of station.

When Transportation Requests to be Issued. Transportation requests may be issued for the wife and dependent child, or children, at any time after the officer receives orders involving a permanent change of station, but prior to the receipt of subsequent orders involving another permanent change of station, provided, however, that if the orders upon which the transportation requests were issued, are revoked before the officer complies therewith, he will be required to reimburse the Government for the cost of

the transportation and accommodations furnished. Provided, That in the event it is impracticable for the dependents to move prior to the issuance of orders directing further change of station, the Secretary of War may authorize transportation to the officer's latest new station via the most economical usually traveled commercial route.

"Dependent Children" Defined. The term "dependent children" shall include at all times and in all places unmarried children under twenty-one years of age, or of any age if abnormal or insane, and a legally adopted child under the same conditions as own child.

Transportation Requests. a. Transportation requests covering the travel of wives and dependent children will be separate and distinct from those covering the travel of the officer when changing station, and will be annotated, following the word "Appropriation" thereon, to show the proper procurement authority number chargeable.

b. When the dependent children are of such age as to be entitled to reduced rates under transportation tariffs, the transportation request covering transportation will be issued to show separately the number of tickets required for adults and the number of tickets required for children at reduced rates. No transportation request is necessary for children who, under such tariffs, are transported free of charge, except when a child under five years of age occupies a seat or upper berth alone, then a one-half fare railroad ticket is required in addition to a seat or berth ticket. When two children under five years occupy a lower berth, only one one-half fare railroad ticket is required in addition to a berth ticket.

c. Where the dependents desire to stop off en route or use routes other than those under the conditions hereinafter prescribed, or travel by other than established means of transportation, no transportation requests will be issued for their travel.

Travel Routing. d. Where the officer is traveling individually and accompanied by his dependents, the latter will be routed with the officer, annotating the face of the transportation request for the dependents as follows: "Travel on official or Government equalized route with officer and not on troop train."

e. Where the dependents are traveling independently of the officer, the dependents will be routed via the most economical usually traveled commercial route.

f. Where the dependents are authorized to accompany the officer on a troop train involving movement by circuitous route over which the lowest available net fare is equalized only on "troops," the dependents may be routed the same as the troops, provided the officer advances any excess cost for dependent transportation involved over and above the cost via the most economical usually traveled commercial route.

Basis of Excess Costs and Their Disposition. The excess costs referred to herein and in Par. 1123 will be collected on the basis of the difference between the commercial rates, to be ascertained from or through the carrier's agents, and collection thereof will be remitted by the officer issuing the transportation requests, to the Finance Officer, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C., making reference to the serial numbers on all transportation requests involved.

Money Payment in Lieu of Transportation in Kind. g. In lieu of transportation in kind authorized by the act of May 18, 1920, to be furnished by the United States for dependents, the payment in money of amounts equal to what it would have cost the Government had transportation requests been furnished on the basis of existing regulations is authorized when such travel shall have been completed in all cases in which no Government transportation was furnished, except for sea travel when Government transports were available as hereinafter provided.

h. No payment of commercial transportation costs will be made for travel to and from stations beyond the continental limits of the United States if accommodations on Government transports were available at or about the time travel was performed. The availability of such means of transportation shall be determined by the Quartermaster General.

i. Claims for payment of commercial transportation costs will be made on W.D. Form 350, on which will be stated the names of the old and the new permanent station, the location of the dependents on the date of receipt by the officer of his change of station orders, the dates between which travel was performed, and the fact that transportation in kind has not been and will not be requested and none has been furnished. Claims will be accompanied by:

- (1) Two true copies of orders directing travel to the new permanent station.
- (2) A certificate, in duplicate, giving number and relationship of dependents, together with ages and sex of children.
- (3) For sea travel performed to and from stations beyond the continental limits of the United States a certificate will be furnished as to the non-availability of an Army transport, together with a receipt from the agent of the transportation company showing kind of transportation purchased, amount paid for same and points between which same was used, and when subsistence is included in the transportation charge, the net transportation charge, less the subsistence charge, must be indicated on the receipt from the transportation company. A certificate that it was impracticable to obtain receipt for this class of transportation is not sufficient; such receipt must be obtained when it is intended to file a claim for reimbursement.

j. Claim, together with all supporting papers, will be submitted direct to the Finance Officer, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C., for settlement.

Effective Date. The provisions of this paragraph shall be effective beginning July 1, 1922, for travel performed by dependents under permanent change of station orders effective thereafter, and all regulations and parts of regulations which are inconsistent herewith or in conflict with the provisions hereof are hereby rescinded as of that date.

G.O. 32½, JULY 22, 1922, 3D CORPS AREA.

Maj. J. B. Brooks, A.S., is assigned to duty and announced as air officer, 3d Corps Area, with station in Baltimore, Md.

G.O. 39, AUG. 11, 1922, 3D CORPS AREA.

Col. A. T. Smith, G.S., is assigned to duty

as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, with station in the City of Baltimore, Md., from Aug. 11, vice Col. A. G. Lott, G.S., relieved.

Balloon Companies Nos. 20 and 22 (Coast Defense) are rendered inactive at Camp Eustis, Va. By means of motor transportation available at Camp Eustis and Langley Field, Va., hose personnel and equipment pertaining to these companies will be transferred to Langley Field, Va., for assignment to organizations at the latter field.

The 3d Corps Area Headquarters Air Service Detachment is discontinued. All personnel pertaining to this detachment is transferred in their present grades and ratings to the 99th Squadron, Observation (reduced strength), Bolling Field, District of Columbia, but will remain on duty at their present station.

G.O. 41, AUG. 15, 1922, 3D CORPS AREA.

So much of par. 2, G.O. 38, these hqrs., as relates to Motor Transport Co. No. 80, Camp Eustis, Va., is amended to read Motor Transport Co. No. 80, Camp Meade, Md.

G.O. 42, AUG. 16, 1922, 3D CORPS AREA.

Col. G. McD. Weeks, G.S., Aug. 16, is assigned to duty as assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, with station in Baltimore, Md.

G.O. 43, AUG. 16, 1922, 3D CORPS AREA.

1. The following assignments of officers, now on duty these hqrs., are announced: Asst. C. of S., G-1, Col. A. T. Smith, G.S.; Asst. C. of S., G-2, Lt. Col. J. S. Fair, G.S.; Asst. C. of S., G-3, Col. G. McD. Weeks, G.S.; assistant, Maj. D. P. McDonald, Inf.; Asst. C. of S., G-4, Maj. A. E. Ahrends, G.S.; assistant, Maj. B. Lyerly, Field Art.; Asst. C. of S., W.P.D., Lt. Col. J. S. Fair, G.S.; assistant, Maj. H. A. Wadsworth, Inf.

2. All orders and assignments in conflict with the above are revoked.

G.O. 45, AUG. 25, 1922, 3D CORPS AREA.

The 2d Battalion, 2d Field Artillery, now on temporary duty at Camp Meade, Md., will be relieved from further temporary duty in connection with training camps of this Corps Area, effective Aug. 30 and will proceed by marching to its proper station, Fort Myer, Va.

G.O. 37, AUG. 17, 1922, 4TH CORPS AREA.

1st Lt. Col. R. H. Williams, G.S., is, in addition to his other duties, announced as Acting Chief of Staff, 4th Corps Area.

By order of the Corps Area Commander:

R. H. WILLIAMS, Acting Chief of Staff.

G.O. 38, AUG. 22, 1922, 4TH CORPS AREA.

Col. M. N. Falls, Inf., having reported, is announced as Officer in Charge of Reserve Officers' Training Corps affairs of the 4th Corps Area, with station at Fort McPherson, Ga.

G.O. 16, AUG. 24, 1922, 6TH CORPS AREA.

Maj. W. B. Meister, M.C., attending surgeon, Chicago, Ill., will, in addition to his other duties, assume temporary charge of the office of the Corps Area Surgeon, these headquarters.

G.O. 24, AUG. 10, 1922, PANAMA CANAL D.

Maj. L. H. Stanford, Signal Corps, in addition to his other duties, will take over the duties of the Department Signal Officer, Panama Canal Dept., effective Aug. 12, 1922, and during the absence on leave of Maj. R. Davis, Signal Corps.

G.O. 32, JULY 20, 1922, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Balloon Cos. Nos. 3 and 21 are placed on the inactive list. Airship Co. No. 16, Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas, is designated as the active associate of these companies.

G.O. 34, JULY 27, 1922, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Balloon Cos. Nos. 3 and 21, Air Ser., having been placed on the inactive list, the entire personnel of these organizations, both commissioned and enlisted, is transferred to the 4th Squadron (Obs.) and 6th Squadron (Pur.), Air Ser., respectively.

G.O. 35, JULY 28, 1922, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Branch Intelligence Office No. 11 will hereafter be designated as Air Intelligence Office No. 11, and the commanding officers thereof will be designated as Air Intelligence Officer. The 9th Service Co., Signal Corps, will hereafter be designated as Service Co. No. 9.

DISCONTINUANCE OF USE OF THE AMERICAN MORSE CODE IN THE HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Bulletin 31, July 21, 1922, Hawaiian Dept.

1. Pursuant to authority contained in a letter dated W.D., Oct. 31, 1913, due to the shortage of telegraph operators, the use of the American Morse Code in this department will be discontinued until further orders, the International Morse Code being substituted therefor.

2. The Department Signal Officer will supervise the change of code at the various posts so as to avoid interruption of the telegraph service.

By order of the Department Commander:

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAINE, C. of S.

EMPLOYMENT OF MILITARY FORCES TO MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER.

Cir. 115, Aug. 17, 1922, 4th Corps Area.

This circular, which is one of some twenty-five pages, gives valuable and timely instructions relative to the employment of military forces to maintain civil order and obedience to law.

It explains what the military may do to suppress insurrections when they have been placed in control by proper authority. The subject matter includes liability of officers, some general rules of riot duty, never try to bluff a mob, traffic regulations, and conduct and appearance.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Leave 2 months and 10 days to Maj. Gen. G. Bell, jr., about Sept. 20. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. J. J. PERSHING, G. OF A. C. OF S.

Leave 1 month to Lt. Col. G. Grunert, G.S., about Sept. 15. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Leave 1 month to Capt. G. M. Chandler, G.S., about Sept. 1. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Leave 1 month to Col. J. E. Woodward, G.S., about Sept. 5. (Aug. 24, W.D.)



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Col. J. R. Procter, G.S.C. (O.A.C.), now at Governors Island, N.Y., will report in person to Army retiring board there for examination. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Lt. Col. A. H. Sunderland, G.S., to San Francisco, Calif., and sail about Oct. 20 for the Philippines for duty as an assistant chief of staff. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Col. B. A. Read, J.A.G. Dept., will report to Army retiring board, Boston, Mass., for examination. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Leave 2 months to Lt. Col. A. R. Stallings, J.A., about Sept. 1, with permission to leave U.S. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

Leave 2 months and 9 days to Maj. R. M. Hollock, J.A. (Aug. 22, 6th C.A.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. W. H. HART, Q.M.G.

Leave 1 month, about Sept. 5, to Fd. Clk. J. B. Mason, Q.M.C. (Aug. 9, 4th C.A.)

Maj. W. B. Loughborough, Q.M.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and report to Army retiring board for examination. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Leave 2 months and 11 days to Col. J. A. Moss, Q.M.C., about Sept. 1, and to terminate not later than Dec. 31. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

Leave 3 months and 15 days to Capt. W. A. Swallow, Q.M.C., effective Sept. 1, to terminate not later than Dec. 15. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

Leave 1 month to Capt. R. K. Smith, Q.M.C. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

Capt. C. A. Kraus, Q.M.C., from duty in the office of the Q.M.G. of the Army upon completion of his temporary duty at Camp Perry, Ohio, and to Bolling Field, Anacostia, D.C., for duty as Q.M. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

Pvt. 1st Cl. C. Maxwell, Q.M.C., placed upon retired list at Fort Lawton, Wash., and to home. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Staff Sgt. C. Mings, Q.M.C., placed upon retired list at Camp S. D. Little, Nogales, Ariz., and to home. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Corpl. A. DeMay, Q.M.C., placed upon retired list at Camp Lewis, Wash., and to home. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Mrs. Sgt. J. F. Brink, Q.M.C., placed upon retired list at Fort Worden, Wash., and to home. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Leave 1 month to Lt. Col. R. Brooke, M.C., about Sept. 5, 1922, with permission to leave U.S. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Maj. G. H. Dorsey, M.C., to Denver, Colo., and report to Army retiring board for examination. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Maj. J. L. Siner, M.C., now at Walter Reed General Hospital, will report to Army retiring board at Washington for examination. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Maj. F. T. Robeson, M.C., to Philippine Islands, on transport to leave San Francisco about Oct. 20. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Lt. Col. M. A. W. Shockley, M.C., to Chicago, Ill., for duty as corps area surgeon. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Lt. Col. C. P. Robbins, M.C., will proceed to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Maj. C. B. Ross, M.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Capt. W. M. Caffee, M.C., Fort Douglas, Utah, granted leave for 2 months. (Aug. 17, 9th C.A.)

Leave 1 month, about Sept. 1, 1922, to Maj. D. W. McEnery, M.C., Camp Custer, Mich. (Aug. 17, 6th C.A.)

Leave 3 months and 21 days to Lt. Col. R. C. Loving, M.C., to terminate not later than Dec. 15. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

Leave 2 months to Capt. F. C. Tyng, M.C., about Sept. 1. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

Leave 3 months to Maj. A. M. Alden, M.C., about Sept. 1. Maj. Alden will report at the expiration at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (Aug. 23, 2d C.A.)

Leave 1 month to Maj. G. D. France, M.C., upon his arrival in U.S. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

Leave 2 months and 24 days to Lt. Col. W. R. Eastman, M.C., to terminate not later than Dec. 15. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

Maj. L. A. Kefauver, M.C., now sick at station hospital, Nogales, Ariz., will proceed to William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, for further treatment. (Aug. 18, 8th C.A.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Maj. E. J. McClung, D.C., from duties in Alaska and is assigned to duty at Fort McDowell, Calif. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Maj. W. D. White, D.C., will report by letter to commanding general 9th Corps Area, San Francisco, Calif., for assignment to station and duty in Alaska and will join. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Capt. C. E. Safford, D.C., from Camp Gailard to Fort Amador, O., for duty. (Aug. 8, P.C.D.)

Col. A. Carpenter, D.C., now at Walter Reed General Hospital, will report to Army retiring board at Washington for examination. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Capt. L. S. Harlan, D.C., now at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, will report to Army retiring board there for examination. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Capt. J. L. Rahn, D.C., Fort Rosecrans, Calif., to Fitzsimons General Hospital for treatment. (Aug. 16, 9th C.A.)

Leave 2 months, about Sept. 7, to Maj. R. W. Pearson, D.C. (Aug. 15, 3d C.A.)

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS.

The assignment of Contract Surg. G. B. Grady to duty at Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., as of Aug. 22, 1922, is announced. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

CONTRACT SURGEONS.

BRIG. GEN. K. W. WALKER, C. OF F.

Tech. Sgt. R. M. Carpenter, F.D., Camp Grant, Ill., will be discharged by purchase. (Aug. 23, 6th C.A.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJ. GEN. L. H. BEACH, C. OF E.

Leave 1 month and 5 days, about Sept. 3, to Capt. A. C. Lieber, Jr., O.E. (Aug. 11, 8th C.A.)

The following captains of C.E. from present duties in Hawaiian Department and to U.S. and report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army for assignment: B. H. Bowley, Jr., and H. Lunson. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Capt. R. K. Munroe, C.E., is assigned to

duty and station in New York city. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Leave 2 months to Capt. D. McD. Shearer, C.E., about Oct. 1, 1922. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

1st Lt. F. B. Butler, C.E., to Fort Sill, Okla., not later than Sept. 10 for duty as a student in the Field Artillery School. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

Co. F, 1st Engrs., is assigned to American Forces in Germany instead of Co. A, 1st Engrs. (Aug. 24, 2d C.A.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C. OF O.

Capt. D. C. Hall, O.D., is appointed special inspector at Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N.J., vice Capt. J. P. Harris, O.D., relieved. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Maj. L. L. Coles, O.D., to Fort Banks, Mass., for treatment. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Leave 2 months and 26 days to Maj. J. H. Pelot, O.D., to terminate not later than Dec. 15. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

1st Lt. A. E. Mickelsen, S.C., now at Fort Sherman, C.Z., is assigned to 10th Signal Co., Corozal, C.Z. (Aug. 11, P.C.D.)

The following officers of S.C. to Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., about Sept. 1 to Signal Corps School as students: Capt. H. J. Adams, L. Cansler and J. A. Malterer. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Capt. J. W. Anderson, S.C. (Inf.), to home and await retirement. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

1st Lt. C. W. Clarke, S.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for treatment at station hospital. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

Capt. J. W. Card, S.C., will report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty in his office. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

Leave 3 months and 15 days to Maj. J. F. Ware, S.C., to terminate not later than Dec. 15. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJ. GEN. M. M. PATRICK, C. OF A.S.

Capt. E. S. Schofield, A.S., Ross Field, Calif., is granted leave for 1 month on account of sickness. (Aug. 17, 9th C.A.)

2d Lt. K. F. Pugh, A.S., to Brooks Field, San Antonio, Tex., for duty and flying training. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Leave granted 1st Lt. J. H. C. Hill, A.S., is extended 1 month. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

1st Sgt. M. P. Lundy, 15th Sqdn. (Observation), Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., will be discharged by purchase. (Aug. 17, 6th C.A.)

Maj. S. W. Fitzgerald, A.S., to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex., for duty. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

1st Lt. W. M. Lanagan, A.S., to Langley Field, Hampton, Va., for duty. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

1st Lt. C. C. Shangraw, A.S., to Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., not later than Sept. 5 for duty. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

1st Sgt. J. F. Giblin, 11th Sqdn. (Bomb), placed upon retired list at Langley Field, Va., and to home. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

Leave 3 months and 23 days to Maj. H. Abbey, Jr., A.S., to expire not later than Dec. 15. Maj. Abbey will report at Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty after his leave. (Aug. 23, 2d C.A.)

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

BRIG. GEN. A. A. FRIES, C.O.W.S.

Leave 2 months to 1st Lt. R. H. Reese, C.W.S., about Sept. 1. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

CHAPLAINS.

CHAPLAIN (COL.) J. T. AXTON, C. OF O.

Chaplain S. B. Knowles, now at Camp Dix, N.J., is attached to 18th Inf. for duty and station. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Leave 1 month to Chaplain J. J. Campbell about Sept. 1, 1922. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Chaplain A. W. Thomas from duty with 24th Inf. upon departure of that regiment from Columbus for Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and will then proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to 10th Cav. for duty. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

MAJ. GEN. W. A. HOLBROOK, C. OF O.

The leave granted Lt. Col. W. R. Pope, Cav., is extended 1 month. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Maj. S. W. Winfree, 7th Cav., now at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., will proceed, at his own expense, on Aug. 18 to Fort Bliss to 1st Cavalry Division for duty. (Aug. 15, 8th C.A.)

Leave 2 months, about Sept. 1, to Capt. S. A. Townsend, 12th Cav., Camp Travis, Tex., with permission to apply for an extension of 1 month. (Aug. 14, 8th C.A.)

Maj. J. A. W. W. Cav., from Paris, France, to U.S. and report by letter to The A.G. of the Army for assignment. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Capt. R. L. Cox, Cav., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for treatment at station hospital. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Lt. Col. J. E. Abbott, Cav., will report at Fort Banks, Mass., for treatment at station hospital. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Lt. Col. T. L. Sherburne, Cav., is detailed as professor at Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

The following officers of Cav. to Fort Riley, Kas., on Sept. 10 for purpose of taking the troop officers' course: Maj. M. Garr, Capt. J. E. Selby and S. G. Stewart. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Lt. Col. W. R. Pope, Cav., is detailed for duty with Organized Reserves of 3d Corps Area and assigned to duty with 62d Cavalry Division, Hagerstown, Md. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Capt. C. F. O'Keefe, Cav., is detailed as assistant professor at University of Illinois, Urbana. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

Leave 2 months to Capt. W. G. Ingram, 6th Cav., about Sept. 1. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

Leave 2 months, about Oct. 1, to Capt. J. P. Scott, Cav., Fort Brown, Tex. (Aug. 21, 8th C.A.)

Maj. E. O'Connor, Cav., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

Maj. J. A. Considine, Cav., from duty at West Point, N.Y., Aug. 24, is assigned to 26th Cav., Philippine Department, and to New York city and sail about Nov. 1 for San Francisco, and from there will sail about Dec. 5 to the Philippines. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJ. GEN. W. J. SNOW, C. OF F.A.

Leave 1 month and 15 days to Maj. C. G. Helmick, F.A., about Sept. 4. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Leave 3 months to 1st Lt. A. N. Bergman, F.A., about Sept. 1. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Maj. H. S. Kilbourne, F.A., to Denver, Colo., and report to Army retiring board at Fitzsimons General Hospital for examination. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Capt. E. M. Smith, F.A., to Fitzsimons Gen-

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eral Hospital, Denver, for treatment. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Capt. R. A. Eller, F.A., now at Fort Douglas, Utah, is granted leave for 2 months. (Aug. 19, 9th C.A.)

Leave 2 months to 1st Lt. B. Campbell, F.A., upon arrival in U.S. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lt. G. J. Carey, F.A., is extended 1 month. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

1st Lt. A. N. Bergman, F.A., is assigned to 2d Battn., 7th F.A., and to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Staff Sgt. J. H. Brinley, 1st Battn. Hqs. and Combat Train, 5th F.A., is transferred in the grade of staff sergeant to 1st Battn., 9th F.A., Fort Sheridan, Ill., with a view to his promotion to the grade of master sergeant in that organization. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Sgt. J. B. Smith, 63d Art. Battn. (Anti-Aircraft), placed upon retired list at Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., and to home. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Maj. W. H. Shepherd, 3d F.A., is transferred to 1st Battn., 9th F.A., and to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for duty. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

The following officers of F.A. to duty with 1st Battn., 9th F.A., Fort Des Moines, Iowa: 1st Lts. R. L. Daiferes and W. N. White. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. F. W. COE, C. OF C.A.

Leave 3 months to Col. H. L. Steele, C.A. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

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FRANK P. FENWICK

1st Lt. G. L. Doolittle, C.A.C., now at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, will report to Army retiring board there for examination. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Leave 3 months and 21 days to Col. J. C. Goodfellow, C.A.C., to terminate not later than Dec. 15. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Maj. J. H. Birdsall, C.A.C., to Fort McPherson, Ga., and report to Army retiring board for examination. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Maj. E. Villaret, C.A.C., to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Leave 3 months and 16 days to Maj. R. R. Lyon, C.A.C., about Aug. 30. Upon the expiration Maj. Lyon will report at Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty. (Aug. 24, 2d C.A.)

Leave 3 months and 21 days to Maj. E. O. Halbert, C.A.C., to expire not later than Dec. 15. Upon the expiration Maj. Halbert will report at Fort Porter, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 24, 2d C.A.)

The commanding officer, 34th Inf., will effect the reorganization of the following units of 34th Inf. now at Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario, N.Y., in accordance with new Tables of Organization: Regimental Hqs. and Hqs. Co., Service Co., and 2d Batln., 34th Inf. The Howitzer Co., 34th Inf., will be demobilized, effective on completion of the transfer of its personnel therefrom. Col. L. and M. 34th Inf., will become inactive. (Aug. 23, 2d C.A.)

INFANTRY.

MAJ. GEN. C. S. FARNSWORTH, C. OF I.

The orders to 1st Lt. R. D. McKnight, 2d Inf., to sail from San Francisco Oct. 5, 1922, to Philippines are revoked. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lt. H. McD. Monroe, Inf., is extended 1 month. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

1st Lt. G. A. Conlon, 9th Inf., placed upon retired list at Camp Travis, Tex., and to home. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Col. E. Bell, Inf., to Washington and report to Army retiring board for examination. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

1st Lt. Col. W. G. Fleischhauer, Inf., to Governors Island, N.Y., and report to Army retiring board for examination. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Leave 3 months and 16 days to Col. E. E. Lacey, Jr., Inf., about Sept. 1, with permission to leave U.S. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Maj. E. J. Lyman, Inf., to Washington, D.C., and report to Army retiring board for examination. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Maj. H. B. Keen, Inf., to Camp Lewis,

Wash., and report to Army retiring board for examination. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Capt. N. M. Neisen, 23d Inf., to Fort McPherson for treatment at station hospital. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Capt. M. G. Stubbs, 30th Inf., to Camp Lewis, Wash., and join his regiment. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Capt. L. M. Riley, Inf., is detailed as professor at West Texas Military Academy, San Antonio. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

The following officers to Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., and report on Sept. 1 for duty as students at Signal School: Capt. J. R. Bibb, Inf. (Tanks); A. P. Biles, Jr., Inf. (Tanks); W. W. Jenna, 12th Inf.; H. R. Anderson, 3d C.A.T.C.; A. E. Burnap, 13th Inf.; E. L. Rice, 28th Inf.; L. Huber, 20th Inf.; W. H. Kent, 18th Inf.; 1st Lts. G. W. R. Wilson, 20th Inf.; V. W. Smith, 18th Inf.; A. A. Robinson, 54th Inf.; H. P. Rush, 2d Inf.; R. Mack, Shaw, 10th Inf.; P. E. Tripp, 10th Inf.; F. M. Harris, 29th Inf.; C. A. Carleton, 3d Inf.; C. Tye, 9th Inf. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Leave 1 month to 1st Lt. R. S. Henderson, Inf., upon relief from temporary duty at Camp Meade, Md., and to terminate not later than Sept. 28 at New York City. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Leave 2 months to 1st Lt. E. D. Pangburn, Inf., about Aug. 25. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Capt. J. M. Palmer, Inf., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and report to Army retiring board for examination. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Leave 1 month and 10 days to Maj. L. P. Ford, Inf., about Sept. 5. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

1st Lt. Col. W. T. Merry, Inf., to Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty with the regiment to which assigned. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

1st Lt. Col. E. G. McCleave, Inf., to Fort McPherson, Ga., for treatment. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Sgt. S. Smith, Co. I, 54th Inf., now at Quantico, Va., to Camp Perry, Ohio, to rejoin the Infantry team. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

The leave granted Col. M. McFarland, Inf., is extended 2 months. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

1st Lt. Col. R. R. Wood, 42d Inf., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

Maj. J. R. Jacobs, Inf., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for treatment at station hospital. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

Capt. D. W. Finlayson, 9th Inf., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for treatment. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

Maj. F. H. Farnum, Inf., to Fort Banks, Mass., for treatment at station hospital. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

Leave 1 month and 15 days, about Sept. 1, to Maj. R. H. Jacob, Inf., D.O.L. (Aug. 18, 3d C.A.)

Leave 30 days, about Sept. 30, to Capt. J. H. Church, Inf., D.O.L. (Aug. 11, 3d C.A.)

Capt. L. W. Maddox, 27th Inf., from duties in Hawaiian Department and is assigned to 25th Inf. at Nogales, Ariz., for duty. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

The sick leave granted Capt. M. A. Cobb, Inf., is extended 3 months. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

1st Lt. C. S. Lawrence, 6th Inf., now at Fort Crook, Neb., is transferred to 17th Inf., that post, for duty. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

1st Lt. P. E. Jackson, 6th Inf., now at Fort Omaha, Neb., is transferred to 17th Inf., that post, for duty. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

1st Lt. H. L. Rogers, Jr., Inf., is detailed as assistant professor of military science and tactics at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

Leave 2 months, about Sept. 12, to 1st Lt. E. L. Traylor, Inf. (Aug. 11, 3d C.A.)

Leave 3 months and 16 days to Capt. S. L. Alexander, 16th Inf., to expire not later than Dec. 15. Upon the expiration Capt. Alexander will report at Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 24, 2d C.A.)

Leave 2 months and 20 days to Maj. A. K. Polhemus, Inf., about Aug. 29. Upon the expiration Maj. Polhemus will report at Camp Dix, N.J., for duty. (Aug. 26, 2d C.A.)

Leave 3 months and 23 days to Maj. E. Iriarte, Inf., about Aug. 24. Maj. Iriarte will report at the expiration to Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 23, 2d C.A.)

Leave 1 month and 15 days to Maj. J. W. H. Reisinger, Jr., 15th Inf., about Aug. 23. Upon expiration Maj. Reisinger will report at Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 25, 2d C.A.)

Leave 3 months and 23 days to Capt. M. J. Mulcahy, 18th Inf., to expire not later than Dec. 15. Capt. Mulcahy will report at expiration at Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty. (Aug. 23, 2d C.A.)

Leave 3 months and 13 days to Capt. F. M. Conroy, 10th Inf., about Sept. 1. Capt. Conroy will report at expiration at Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty. (Aug. 23, 2d C.A.)

Leave 2 months and 26 days to Maj. R. B. Loreh, Inf. (Aug. 25, 1d C.A.)

The Transportation Platoon, Service Co., 34th Inf., will proceed with animals and vehicles from Madison Barracks, N.Y., and Fort Ontario, N.Y., by marching to Camp Eustis, Va., for station. (Aug. 23, 2d C.A.)

Col. W. Newman, Inf., to Fort McPherson, Ga., and report to Army retiring board for examination. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

Capt. A. J. Patterson, Inf., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for treatment. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

2d Lts. R. E. Blair and O. L. Beal, Inf., to Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

Regimental Hqs. and Hqs. Co., Service Co. (less Transportation Platoon), Hqs. and Hqs. Co., 2d Batln., and Cos. E, F and G and H, 34th Inf., as reconstituted, will proceed to Norfolk, Va., for station at Camp Eustis, Va. (Aug. 23, 2d C.A.)

Relieved from Philippines.

The following Infantry officers are relieved from assignment to regiments indicated and from duties in Philippine Department, and upon arrival in U.S. will report by radio to the A.G. of the Army for further orders: Col. T. R. Harker, 45th Inf.; Lt. Col. G. A. Hadsell, 57th Inf.; Maj. B. Davis and R. W. Dusenbury, 45th Inf.; J. S. Leonard, 57th Inf.; M. P. Schillerstrom, 45th Inf.; M. F. Walts, Jr., 15th Inf.; D. S. Wilson, 57th Inf.; Capt. F. E. Ambrose, 45th Inf.; J. H. Baxter, 57th Inf.; J. R. Bowles, 34th Inf.; E. H. Brown, D. C. Faith and W. J. Fox, 57th Inf.; H. D. Furey, J. R. L. Gibbons and W. Hibbard, 45th Inf.; I. A. Hunt, H. R. Ide, R. T. Kendrick and A. S. Nevins, 57th Inf.; A. W. Penrose, J. W. Ramsey and E. J. Rehmann, 45th Inf.; O. S. Smith and E. E. Stow, 57th Inf.; P. D. Strong, J. B. Sweet and E. M. Van Voorhees, 45th Inf.; 1st Lts. R. C. Akins and E. C. Atkinson, 57th Inf.; E. S. Barker, 45th Inf.; G. E. Bruner, 57th Inf.; E. McC. Byles, J. F. Lavagnino, B. M. McFarland, F. W. Stout and E. E. Tabscott, 45th Inf. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The transfer of Lt. Col. R. K. Cravens, F.D., Manila, to the Adjutant General's Department on July 11, 1922, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

The transfer of Maj. E. Roth, jr., C.A.C., Manila, to The A.G. Dept. on July 11, 1922, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

The transfer of 1st Lt. W. R. Peck, Inf., Kelly Field, Tex., to the Air Service on Aug. 7, 1922, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

RESIGNATIONS.

The resignation of 1st Lt. R. D. Durst, Cav., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

The resignation by 2d Lt. F. S. Lee, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

The resignation of 1st Lt. J. G. Hall, F.A., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

OFFICERS PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Maj. W. J. Fitzmaurice, A.S., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Col. C. C. McCulloch, jr., M.O., upon his own application, is retired from active service, to take effect Nov. 30, 1922, after more than 30 years' service. He will proceed to his home on or after Sept. 1. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Col. C. Wilcox, M.O., upon his own application, is retired from active service after more than 32 years' service. Col. Wilcox will proceed to his home on or after Sept. 1, 1922. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

1st Lt. Col. H. Bowie, Cav., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

Maj. Gen. H. L. Rogers, Q.M.G., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

The following Reserve officers are relieved from further active duty, effective Aug. 31, and to homes: Col. C. Smith, Lt. Col. W. H. Bell and Capt. A. Kleits, P.S. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

The following retired officers are relieved from present assignments and duties Aug. 31 and will proceed to homes as noted: Col. S. P. Vestal to Coronado, Calif.; Lt. Col. M. C. Richards to Pariah, N.Y.; Maj. H. G. Ford to San Francisco, Calif.; M. J. Herbert to Los Angeles, Calif.; F. Deshor to Los Angeles, Calif.; M. K. Taubee to San Juan, P.R.; C. D. Lang to Beverly Hills, Calif.; C. L. Wyman to Painesville, Ohio; R. L. Weeks to Utica, N.Y.; M. P. Vestal to Glendale, Calif.; T. A. Rothwell to La Jolla, Calif.; E. L. Grisell to Burlingame, Calif.; Capt. J. M. Harris to Los Angeles, Calif.; Y. M. Marks to Los Angeles, Calif.; A. W. Deubery to Pittsburgh, Pa.; C. F. Codori to Oakland, Calif.; J. P. Adams to Burlingame, Calif. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

The following retired officers are relieved from further active duty Aug. 31 and will proceed to their homes: Maj. B. W. Phillips, D. O. Byars, B. Tucker, Capt. H. B. Bullock, J. E. Torrence and 1st Lt. J. H. Baker. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

The following retired officers are relieved from present duties and from further active duty, effective Aug. 31, and to their homes: Lt. Col. T. B. Esty and Capt. G. T. Fleet. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

The following retired officers are relieved from further active duty Aug. 31 and will proceed to their homes as noted: Col. F. H. Wolten to Washington, D.C.; Capt. J. W. Blanchard to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; C. Clark to Washington, D.C.; R. L. Purdon to Chicago, Ill.; E. G. Smith to Fall River, Mass.; H. R. Martin to Jacksonville, Fla.; G. E. Manning to Berkeley, Calif. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

Maj. C. W. Harris, retired, from further active duty Aug. 31 and to home. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

Col. A. S. Frost, retired, from further active duty Aug. 31 and to home. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

The following retired officers from further active duty Aug. 31 and to their homes as noted: Col. G. H. Morgan to Los Angeles, Calif.; Maj. W. E. Dove to Westport, Conn.; G. F. Patten to Highland Park, Ill.; L. Parsons to Mt. Vernon, Ohio; Capt. M. T. Barlow to Baltimore, Md.; H. Stringfellow, jr., to New York City; J. H. Atkinson to Little Rock, Ark.; E. N. Coffey to Spokane, Wash. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

The following retired officers are relieved from further active duty Aug. 31 and will proceed to their homes as hereinafter designated: Capt. D. H. Edwards to San Francisco, Calif.; C. E. Dority to Huntington, W.Va.; 1st Lt. G. A. Naylor to Salt Lake City, Utah. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

The following retired officers are relieved from further active duty Aug. 31 and will proceed to their homes as designated: Col. J. S. Young, jr., to San Diego, Calif.; Lt. Col. H. M. Fales to Santa Barbara, Calif.; J. C. Gregory to Evanston, Ill.; Maj. P. B. Wrightson to San Diego, Calif.; F. G. McKenna to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lts. O. N. Taylor to Oak Park, Ill.; S. A. Wallen to Denver, Colo. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

The following retired officers are relieved from further active duty Aug. 31 and will proceed to their homes as designated: Lt. Col. J. E. Ware to Sidon, Miss.; Capt. J. S. Young to Santa Ana, Calif. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Leave 1 month and 15 days, about Sept. 1, to Wnt. Of. J. H. Bush. (Aug. 14, 4th C.A.)

Leave 1 month, about Sept. 4, to Wnt. Of. J. W. Earles. (Aug. 17, 5th C.A.)

So much of par. 15, S.O. 182, W.D., Aug. 5, 1922, as directs the discharge of Wnt. Of. O. A. Stoltz, now on temporary duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., is revoked. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

So much of par. 14, S.O. 182, W.D., Aug. 5, 1922, as directs the discharge of the following warrant officers, Army Mine Planter Service, is revoked: 1st Mate F. Tomlinson, Manila, P.I.; Chf. Engr. C. E. Montell, Manila, P.I. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

The following warrant officers, Army Mine Planter Service, are honorably discharged from the Service of the U.S., to take effect Aug. 29, 1922: Master J. E. Murray, 1st Mate C. B. Maxim and Chf. Engr. J. E. McSweeney. (Aug. 23, W.D.)

Leave 1 month and 15 days to Wnt. Of. W. R. Ball, now at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

Wnt. Of. E. A. Wisdom, upon his own application, is retired from active service, having reached the age of 62 years. (Aug. 24, W.D.)

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PYORRHEA infecting germs cause many ills. Medical science has proved this.

Many diseased conditions are now known to be the result of Pyorrhea germs that breed in pockets about the teeth. Rheumatism, anemias, nervous disorders and other diseases have been traced in many cases to this Pyorrhea infection.

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And watch your gums yourself. Pyorrhea, which afflicts four out of five people over forty, begins with tender and bleeding gums; then the gums recede, the teeth decay, loosen and fall out, or must be extracted to rid the system of the poisons generated at their base.

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It is charged that the public is intellectually incompetent. Is this true? It is charged that the public is afraid of ideas, disinclined to think, unfriendly to culture. This is a serious matter. The facts should be faced frankly and honestly

Without Cultural Leadership

The main criticism, as we find it, is that the people support ventures that are unworthy, that represent no cultural standards. The public is fed on low-brow reading matter, low-brow movies, low-brow theatrical productions, low-brow music, low-brow newspapers, low-brow magazines. We think the criticism is unfair in that it does not recognize the fact that the public is without cultural leadership. Those who have the divine spark get off by them-

selves. We believe the public has never had a real chance, never had an opportunity to get acquainted with the great and the beautiful things of life. Given half a chance, the public will respond.

We believe there has been enough talk about the public's inferior taste. The time has come to give the public an opportunity to find out something about philosophy, science and other higher things. And it must be done at a low price because the average person's pocketbook is not fat. As it stands, the publishers charge about five dollars a volume, and

then wonder why the people stand aloof.

We believe we have a way to find out if the people are interested in the deeper problems of life. And the first thing we decided was to fix a price that shall be within the reach of the person with the most slender purse.

We have selected a library of 25 books, which we are going to offer the public at an absurdly low price. We shall do this to find out if it is true that the public is not going to accept the better things when once given the chance. And we shall make the price so inviting that there shall be no excuse on the ground of expense.

All Great Things Are Simple

Once the contents of the following 25 books are absorbed and digested, we believe a person will be well on the road to culture. And by culture we do not mean something dry-as-dust, something incomprehensible to the average mind—genuine culture, like great sculpture, can be made to delight the common as well as the elect. The books listed below are all simple works and yet they are great—all great things are simple. They are serious works, of course, but we do not think the public will refuse to put its mind on serious topics. Here are the 25 books:

Are the People Ready to Read These 25 Books?

Schopenhauer's Essays. For those who regard philosophy as a thing of abstractions, vague and divorced from life, Schopenhauer will be a revelation.

The Trial and Death of Socrates. This is dramatic literature as well as sound philosophy.

Meditations of Marcus Aurelius. This old Roman emperor was in paragon of wisdom and virtue. He will help you.

The Discovery of the Future. H. G. Wells asks and answers the question: Is life just an unresolvable, haphazard struggle?

Dialogues of Plato. This volume takes you into Plato's immortal circle.

Foundations of Religion. Prof. Cook asks and answers the question: Where and how did religious ideas originate?

Studies in Pessimism. Schopenhauer presents a well-studied viewpoint of life. The substance of his philosophy.

The Idea of God in Nature. John Stuart Mill. How the idea of God many come naturally from observation of nature is explained in this volume.

Life and Character. Goethe. The fruits of his study and observation is explained in this volume.

Thoughts of Pascal. Pascal thought a great deal about God and the Universe, and the origin and purpose of life.

The Olympian Gods. Tichenor. A study of ancient mythology.

The Stoic Philosophy. Prof. Gilbert Murray. He tells what this belief consisted of,

how it was discovered, and what we can today learn from it.

God: Known and Unknown. Samuel Butler. A really important work.

Nietzsche: Who He Was and What He Stood For. A carefully planned study.

Sun Worship and Later Beliefs. Tichenor. A most important study for those who wish to understand ancient religions.

Primitive Beliefs. Tichenor. You get a clear idea from this account of the beliefs of primitive man.

Three Lectures on Evolution. Ernst Haeckel's ideas expressed so you can understand them.

From Monkey to Man. A comprehensive review of the Darwinian theory.

Survival of the Fittest. Another phase of Darwinian theory.

Evolution vs. Religion. You should read this discussion.

Reflections on Modern Science. Prof. Huxley's reflections definitely add to your knowledge.

Biology and Spiritual Philosophy. An interesting and instructive work.

Bacon's Essays. These essays contain much sound wisdom that still holds.

Emerson's Essays. Emerson was a friend of Carlyle, and in some respects a greater philosopher.

Tolstol's Essays. His ideas will direct you into profitable paths of thought.

25 Books—2,176 Pages—Only \$1.95—Send No Money

If these 25 books were issued in the ordinary way they might cost you as much as a hundred dollars. We have decided to issue them so you can get all of them for the price of one ordinary book. That sounds inviting, doesn't it? And we mean it, too. Here are 25 books, containing 2,176 pages of text, all neatly printed on good book paper, 3½x5 inches in size, bound securely in card cover paper.

You can take these 25 books with you when you go to and from work. You can read them in your spare moments. You can slip four or five of them into a pocket

and they will not budge. You can investigate the best and the soundest ideas of the world's greatest philosophers—and the price will be so low as to astonish you. No the price will not be \$25 for the 25 volumes. Nor will the price be \$5. The price will be even less than half that sum. Yes, we mean it. Believe it or not, the price will be only \$1.95 for the entire library. That's less than a dime a volume. In fact, that is less than eight cents per volume. Surely no one can claim he cannot afford to buy the best. Here is the very best at the very least. Never were such great works offered at so low a price.

All you have to do is to sign your name and address on the blank below. You don't have to send any money. Just mail us the blank and we will send you the 25 volumes described on this page—you will pay the postman \$1.95 plus postage. And the books are yours.

If you want to send cash with order remit \$2.25.

Are we making a mistake in advertising works of culture? Are we doing the impossible when we ask the people to read serious works? Are we wasting our time and money? We shall see by the manner in which the blank below comes into our mail.

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Note: Persons living in Canada or other foreign countries must send \$2.25 with order.

Wnt. Ofr. R. Q. Andrus to Raritan Arsenal, N.J., for duty. (Aug. 25, W.D.)
Wnt. Ofr. C. W. Brindle from Fort Liscum, Alaska, to Fort W.D. H. Seward, Alaska, for duty. (Aug. 25, W.D.)
Wnt. Ofr. H. B. Wilson to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty. (Aug. 27, W.D.)
Leave 2 months and 15 days, about Sept. 4, to Wnt. Ofr. J. K. Wilson. (Aug. 18, 4th C.A.)
Leave 2 months, about Sept. 10, to Wnt. Ofr. A. Carter. (Aug. 18, 4th C.A.)

ARMY MINE PLANTER SERVICE.

The following warrant officers, Army Mine Planter Service, are assigned to duty on the Army mine planter Gen. J. F. Bell, Coast Defense of Puget Sound, Fort Worden, Wash.: Master G. G. Trahey and 1st Mate R. M. Ashwill. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

The following warrant officers, Army Mine Planter Service, will proceed to stations of the Army mine planter indicated opposite their names for duty: 1st Mate J. E. Robinson to Army mine planter Gen. A. Baird, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.; Asst. Engr. W. S. Bradford to Army mine planter J. Henry, Fort Totten, N.Y.; Chf. Engr. A. Greenroos to Army mine planter Gen. J. F. Bell, Fort Worden, Wash. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

The following warrant officers, Army Mine Planter Service, will report to mine planter Gen. J. M. Schofield, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty: 1st Mate N. E. Smith and Chf. Engr. C. Rasmussen. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

The following warrant officers, Army Mine Planter Service, will return to U.S. from Philippines on first available transport and proceed to stations of Army mine planters indicated for duty: 1st Mate F. Tomlinson to Army mine planter Gen. E. C. Ord, Fort Totten, N.Y.; F. Hollowell to Army mine planter J. Henry, Fort Totten, N.Y.; 2d Mate H. L. Jones to Army mine planter Gen. E. C. Ord, Fort Totten, N.Y.; Chf. Engr. J. E. Luce to Army mine planter Gen. A. Baird, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.; C. E. Montell to Army mine planter Col. G. Armistead, Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.; Asst. Engr. R. H. Rohrbough to Army mine planter Gen. J. F. Bell, Fort Worden, Wash. (Aug. 27, W.D.)

Wnt. Ofr. A. Sjogren, 1st mate, Army mine planter Gen. R. T. Frank, having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Wnt. Ofr. O. A. Stoltz, master, Army Mine Planter Service, is assigned to duty on the Army mine planter Gen. W. M. Graham, Coast Defense of Cristobal, Canal Zone. He will sail for Panama Canal Zone about Sept. 12. (Aug. 26, W.D.)

CHANGES AMONG ARMY UNITS.

The following changes among organizations of the Army were announced by the War Department Aug. 28:

1st Trench Mortar Battery—inactive—associate, Sound Ranging Co. No. 1.
1st Squadron, 14th Cav., Fort Douglas, to Fort Sheridan.

49th Aero Squadron (Bomb), Langley Field, to Aberdeen Proving Ground.

Training Battery No. 9, Presidio of San Francisco, to Del Monte, Calif.

Troop L, Training Center Squadron No. 9,

Presidio of San Francisco, to Del Monte, Calif.
Co. E, 33d Inf., Corozal, to Fort Clayton, C.Z.

9th Group (Observation), organized at Mitchell Field, N.Y.

Co. H, 2d Inf., Camp Custer, to Fort Wayne.
Battery C, 9th F.A., reconstituted at Fort Snelling.

M.T.C. 87—inactive—active associate, M.T.C. 100.

Troop L, 3d Cav. (formerly Troop L, Training Center Sqn. No. 1), dissolved at Camp Devens.

The following changes in stations, etc., of organizations were announced by the War Department Aug. 25:

Co. A, 4th Motor Repair Batin., Camp Normoyle, to Camp Jessup.

15th F.A. (less Battery C), Camp Travis, to Camp Stanley.

Co. F, 2d Inf., Camp Custer, to Camp Perry.

Changes in Status.

Co. F, 2d Inf., reconstituted at Camp Custer.

Motor Repair Secs. Nos. 81, 83, 98 and 99, inactive, active associate of Motor Repair Sec. No. 85.

18th Engrs., inactive, active associate of 2d Engrs.

Balloon Cos. Nos. 3 and 21, inactive, active associate of Airship Co. No. 9.

11th Engrs., Cos. D, E and F, organized at Corozal, C.Z.

Motor Transport Cos. Nos. 55 and 90, inactive, active associate of M.T. Co. No. 49.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

S.O. 203, Aug. 29, 1922, W.D.

Leave 3 months and 18 days to Maj. C. F. Von dem Bussche, Q.M.C.

1st Lt. D. F. Stace, A.S., from further training at Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich., and will report in person to C.O. Selfridge Field for duty.

Capt. J. C. Butler, jr., F.A., to Fort Sill, Okla.

Capt. W. N. Thomas, jr., C.E., to Fort Benning, Ga., as a student officer in Infantry School.

The following chaplains will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., not later than Sept. 25 to Chaplains' School for duty as students: W. H. Watts, C. P. Fletcher, C. W. B. Hill, S. J. Miller, F. H. Hayes, H. R. Fell, J. MacWilliams, J. G. Garrison, W. J. Donoghue, C. R. Watkins, J. Hall and H. C. Fraser.

Staff Sgt. P. W. Scanlon, 3d Med. Regt., placed upon retired list at Camp Lewis, Wash., and to home.

Sgt. T. Flanagan, Q.M.C., placed upon retired list at Fort Porter, N.Y., and to home.

Maj. A. M. Prentiss, C.W.S., is relieved from further duty at the Army War College and is detailed as an additional member of the G.S.C., effective Sept. 7, and will report to Chief of Staff for duty with the War Department General Staff.

Leave 1 month to Lt. Col. L. D. Gasser, G.S., about Aug. 31.

1st Sgt. D. Blue, 24th Inf., placed upon retired list at Fort Benning, Ga., and to home.

Wnt. Ofr. H. May to Camp Holabird, Md., for temporary duty for a course of instruction.

Sgt. S. J. Ayward, F.A., is detailed to duty with Michigan N.G. as sergeant-instructor of Field Artillery.

Sgt. J. Wickline, 4th Cav., is detailed to duty with Alabama N.G. as sergeant-instructor of Cavalry.

Capt. D. McD. Shearer, C.E., to Wilmington, Del., and take station.

Wnt. Ofrs. I. J. Davies and E. P. Cole, Army Mine Planter Service, having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical disability incident thereto, are retired from active service.

Capt. A. C. Hawkins, O.D., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced.

1st Lt. R. H. Clark, A.S., from further training at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex., and will report in person to C.O. Kelly Field for duty.

Each of the following officers of Air Service will proceed at the proper time to Langley Field, Hampton, Va., and report on or before Oct. 10, 1922, for duty and instruction at the field officers' school: Maj. R. Coker, Capt. L. B. Jacobs, R. H. Wooten, H. J. Houghland, R. Beam, F. M. Brady, A. M. Guidera, F. O. Hunter, E. W. Hill, H. V. Hopkins, G. S. Warren, C. E. Wheeler and G. P. Johnson.

1st Lt. J. L. Oliver, Inf., to Fort Sill, Okla., and report to Army retiring board for examination.

Leave 3 months and 17 days to Col. W. V. Lusk, V.C., to terminate not later than Dec. 15.

1st Sgt. G. S. Hibarger, 17th F.A., is detailed to duty with New York N.G. as sergeant-instructor of Field Artillery and to Buffalo, N.Y., and take station.

Col. E. A. Root, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced.

Lt. Col. J. M. Cullison, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced.

Capt. J. D. Townsend, Inf., now attached to 26th Inf., is transferred to that regiment from 64th Inf.

Capt. F. D. Jones, Q.M.C., is detailed as constructing Q.M. at San Francisco, Calif., and vicinity, relieving Lt. Col. I. L. Fredendall, retired.

Maj. J. S. Hatcher, O.D., to Baltimore, Md., as ordnance officer 3d Corps Area.

Maj. C. C. Benedict, A.S., to West Point, N.Y., for duty in the Department of Tactics.

The following retired officers are relieved from active duty and will proceed to their homes: Col. M. F. Davis, Maj. C. W. Farr, H. A. Schwabe, E. de Orbeta, R. Bird and Capt. C. H. Kivien.

S.O. 204, Aug. 30, 1922, W.D.

The following Cavalry captains to Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 10: A. J. Kirat, J. W. Geer, P. C. Feibiger, S. V. Constant and K. Thomas.

Maj. J. P. Edgerly, Inf., to Army retiring board, Washington, D.C., for examination.

Capt. S. Hardeman, M.C., to Fort Benning, Maj. J. A. Harper, D.C., to Hqs. 1st Corps Area.

Capt. S. R. Stribling, O.D., to McCook Field, Dayton.

The following Infantry officers transferred to 19th Inf.: Capt. M. G. Stubbs, Lts. A. P. Kison, E. S. Prouty, W. O. Collins, D. S. Roydson, W. E. Niles and C. E. Jackson.

Maj. J. S. Williams, C.A.C., to Fort Hancock, N.J.

The following captains to hospitals indicated for treatment: S. D. Carter and H. E. Pendleton, Cav., to Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex.; B. Morrow, Cav., F. O. McFarland, M.C., and G. E. Jacobs, Inf., to Walter Reed General Hospital.

Capt. C. Lewis, 15th Inf., from Philippines to U.S., sailing on September transport.

Col. T. Conrad, A.G., to Governors Island, N.Y., Oct. 10.

The following resignations are accepted: 1st Lt. J. W. Leavitt, C.A.C., and 2d Lt. J. H. Wallace, F.A.

Capt. A. Milau, M.C., to Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

Col. E. R. Gibson, Inf., detailed to Organized Reserves 1st Corps Area.

Capt. R. P. Bourbonn, M.C., to Camp Holabird, Md.

Capt. H. Wall, M.C., to Camp Humphreys, Va.

Maj. J. McClintock, Q.M.C., assigned to 87th Division, Organized Reserves, New Orleans, La.

2d Lt. H. M. Wittkop, A.S., on expiration of leave to Primary Flying School, Brooks Field, San Antonio, Tex.

Lt. Col. J. H. Howard, A.S., designated commandant Air Service Advanced Flying School, Kelly Field.

Maj. R. Royce, A.S., designated commandant Air Service Primary Flying School, Brooks Field.

1st Lt. D. L. Bruner, A.S., to Air Service Engineering School.

The following C.A.C. officers to New York, sailing Nov. 1 for San Francisco and will sail for Manila Dec. 5: Col. A. Hero, jr., and Lt. Col. J. C. Ohnstad.

The following C.A.C. officers relieved from foreign duty and ordered to duty at coast defenses indicated after names: From Philippine Department, Maj. C. D. Peirce to San Francisco; Capt. E. T. Conway to Puget Sound; S. A. Hamilton to San Francisco; From Hawaiian Department, Maj. C. W. Wallock to San Francisco; Capt. B. L. Flanigan to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.; C. J. Herzer to Puget Sound.

Majs. E. B. Dennis and A. R. Edwards, C.A.C., to San Francisco, sailing Oct. 20 for Manila.

The following C.A.C. officers to New York, sailing Oct. 26 for Panama: Col. J. C. Gilmore, jr., J. P. Geary, 1st Lt. R. L. Spencer, M. P. Chittlering, J. H. Rousseau, jr., and J. F. Cassidy.

The following 1st lieutenants, E.A.C., to San Francisco, sailing Oct. 19 for Honolulu: L. B. Lowry, C. P. Young, C. H. Crim and C. W. West.

Maj. H. Le R. Muller, C.A.C., relieved Panama Canal Department and assigned to Coast Defense of Chesapeake Bay.

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NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 26, 1922.

The announcement has been made of the
members of the three lower classes of the
Naval Academy who obtained a "star" rating
in studies for the last academic year, having
secured a multiple of 85 per cent. or better
in all studies.

Twenty-one of the 464 members of last
year's Second Class, which will be the gradu-
ating class of the present year, obtained star
rating. They are, with the multiples ob-
tained, as follows: (1) Kenneth M. Mc-
Claren, Washington state, 220.10; (2) Henry
R. Carson, Jr., Louisiana, 218.60; (3) George
W. Daisley, New York, 217.03; (4) Henry
A. Schade, Minnesota, 214.16; (5) Harold W.
Northcott, Missouri, 212.67; (6) Henry M.
Baker, New York, 212.24; (7) John B. Pear-
son, Jr., Texas, 205.23; (8) Harry Sanders,
Illinois, 207.72; (9) Robert W. Haase, Ohio,
207.41; (10) Robert A. Casson, Jr., Minne-
sota, 207.41; (11) Frank T. Ward, Jr., North Caro-
lina, 207.41; (12) John T. Harris, Missouri, 206.45;
(13) Robert E. Matson, Missouri, 206.37;
(14) Kenneth D. McCracken, Idaho, 205.73;
(15) Warren S. Parr, Kansas, 205.23; (16)
William S. Kurtz, Pennsylvania, 204.91; (17)
Richard G. McCool, Arkansas, 204.75; (18)
Edward C. Loughhead, Ohio, 204.61; (19)
Frederick S. Withington, Iowa, 204.55;
(20) John W. King, 3d, Florida, 204.56;
(21) Marshall M. Dana, New York, 204.25.

The "stars" in the Third Class numbered
nineteen, there being 684 members of the
class. They are:
(1) Walter B. Chadwick, Massachusetts,
145.70; (2) Armand M. Morgan, Texas,
141.50; (3) Robert S. Hatcher, Texas,
140.93; (4) John J. Scheibler, New York,
139.43; (5) William N. Mansfield, Massachu-
setts, 139.14; (6) Irving T. Duke, Virginia,
138.79; (7) Edward L. Woodyard, Texas,
138.66; (8) Truman J. Hedding, New Mex-
ico, 138.33; (9) William A. Hickey, Califor-
nia, 138.20; (10) Chester C. Wood, Maryland,
137.60; (11) Lee R. Herring, Oklahoma,
137.48; (12) William P. Cochran, Jr., Penn-
sylvania, 137.39; (13) William L. Richards,
Maryland, 137.20; (14) Frederick A. L.
Dartsch, Illinois, 137.13; (15) Edward V.
Dackweiler, California, 136.99; (16) Wednall
E. Kraft, Illinois, 136.94; (17) Henry H.
Harrison, District of Columbia, 136.85; (18)
Edmund A. Cunningham, Massachusetts, 145.70;
(19) William J. Longfellow, Maryland,
136.03.

Special interest attached to the standing of
the members of last year's Fourth Class, as
it is the first indication of the scholastic abili-
ty of the midshipmen who formed the new
class of last year. Twenty-four of the 795
members of the class obtained the "star"
rating.

They are: (1) Harry E. Hubbard, Mary-
land, 73.51; (2) Ernest S. L. Goodwin, Loui-
siana, 72.26; (3) Linguna H. Burkhend,
New Mexico, 71.75; (4) Delbert A. Ross,
New Jersey, 71.66; (5) John H. Sides, Wash-
ington state, 71.73; (6) Wilbur N. Landers,
Massachusetts, 71.02; (7) Kirby S. Howlett,
Jr., Tennessee, 70.96; (8) George L. Todd,
Michigan, 70.86; (9) Charles H. Anderson,
Jr., Texas, 70.65; (10) Clifford J. Collins,
Ohio, 70.48; (11) Charles T. Shewell, Mis-
souri, 70.42; (12) Franklin D. Karas, Jr., at
large, 69.87; (13) William A. Eaton, Kansas,
69.82; (14) James B. Harlow, Massachusetts,
69.69; (15) Sydney N. Ogden, Kentucky,
69.48; (16) Harold V. B. Madsen, California,
69.47; (17) Fremont B. Wright, Washington
state, 69.22; (18) Ernest McN. Eller, North
Carolina, 69.03; (19) Edward J. Triebe, New
York, 68.74; (20) Victor D. Long, Missis-
sippi, 68.09; (21) Cecil B. Gill, Wisconsin,
68.42; (22) Schuyler N. Pyne, New Jersey,
68.27; (23) David R. Hull, Massachusetts,
68.23; (24) Alexander Sledge, Alabama,
68.05.

High scholastic standing is more than a
simple honor at the Naval Academy, as pro-
motions are generally made in the order of
standing, and those at the top of the class
often reach a rank some years ahead of those
in the lower portion of it.

Comdr. and Mrs. T. H. Harris have left
Annapolis for Philadelphia, Comdr. Harris hav-
ing been ordered to the navy yard in that city
as supply officer. They will make their home
in Germantown.

A week-end party for a cruise on the Argo
included Comdr. and Mrs. Charles C. Soule,
Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. A. M. R. Allen, Mrs. Wol-
cott Hall, Mrs. T. M. Shock, George Bacon of
Baltimore, and Capt. H. M. White.

Comdr. Reynolds Hayden, Med. Corps, is
spending his month's leave motoring with his
family to different points in Maryland and Vir-
ginia.

Chaplain Sydney R. Evans, who has been
spending a month at Banff and other points
in Canada and the Northwest, returned to
Annapolis Thursday.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. D. Brereton left
Monday for Camp Perry, Ohio, where Lt. Comdr.
Brereton will be assigned to duty in connection
with the national team. Having completed his
tour of duty at the Naval Academy, he will go
on sea duty after being relieved from service
with the team.

Prof. Horace J. Fenton of the department of
English, Naval Academy, and family, who have
been spending the summer at Plum Point View
Beach, R.I., have returned to Annapolis.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding
of Miss Eleanor Burnham Cooper, daughter of
Mr. and Mrs. Philip B. Cooper of Wardour,
near Annapolis, to Ens. Cecil G. McKinney,
U.S.N. The wedding will take place Sept. 16
at the home of the bride's parents. Ens. Mc-
Kinney graduated from the Naval Academy with
the Class of 1921.

Rear Adm. Marbury Johnston of Washington
was the guest over Sunday of Lt. and Mrs.
Jerome Addison.

11TH U.S. INFANTRY

ON DUTY AT CAMP PERRY.

The 11th U.S. Infantry, less Cos. D,
I. and M, which has been on duty at Camp
Knox, Ky., in connection with summer
training camps, left there Aug. 30 for
Camp Perry, Ohio, for temporary duty in
connection with the National Matches.

The regiment is under command of Col.
Frank Halstead and its companies have
an average strength of ninety men. Maj.
Henry C. Rexach is executive officer, Capt.
J. R. D. Cleland adjutant, Capt. George
L. King plans and training officer, Lieut.
R. H. Tripp personnel adjutant, and

Capt. E. W. Budy regimental supply offi-
cer.

The company officers who left for Camp
Perry are the following:

Hqrs. Co., Capt. Frank Smith; Hqrs.,
1st Battalion, Maj. Ben W. Feild, Lieut.
C. D. Collins; Co. A, Capt. William A.
Rawls, Jr., Lieut. Charles H. Calias; Co.
B, Capt. Joseph R. Goffard, Lieut. A. J.
Evans; Co. C, Capt. M. A. R. Loth,
Lieuts. H. W. Brimmer and C. M. Tom-
linson; Co. K, Capt. Harry L. Hagan and
Lieut. H. W. Gould; Co. K, Capt. Joseph
H. Hinwood, Jr., and Lieuts. John D.
Fredericks and George D. Rogers; Service
Co., Capt. Thomas R. Miller and Leroy
C. Wilson.

The regiment on completion of its duty
at Camp Perry is scheduled to hike to
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for perma-
nent station.

THE NATIONAL MATCHES

AT CAMP PERRY, OHIO.

After overcoming untold difficulties
arising from shortage of funds, the stage
is all set for the holding of the National
Rifle and Pistol Matches at Camp Perry,
Ohio, Sept. 12 to 28. Totally lacking
funds for civilian teams and with only
curtailed allowances for National Guard
representation, attendance of these teams
as well as Service teams was assured only
by the co-operation between state officials
and the War Department. The present
indications are that there will be about
1,100 competitors, divided into more than
fifty teams and about 500 individual shoot-
ers. This year will mark the sixteenth
anniversary of the competitions.

The conditions for the 1922 National
Matches, while similar to those for 1921,
will keep pace with the remarkable ac-
curacy of the performances of last year,
in that a new type of target having an in-
ner ring in the bull's-eye is specified for
the 600 and 1,000 yard shooting in all
individual matches. The program of the
National Rifle Association for the service
rifle, small bore, revolver, pistol and shot-
gun will again embrace all the recognized
types of competition with these weapons—
team and individual, single and re-entry.

Lieut. Col. Morton C. Mumma, Cav., U.
S.A., commander of the Camp Perry Small
Arms Firing School during the war, ex-
ecutive officer of the 1918, 1920 and 1921
matches, who has a national reputation as a
skilled shot with rifle and pistol, will
again serve as executive officer of the
matches. There are several new trophies
for prizes this year, included in which are
the President's Match, the Farnsworth
Trophy to the infantryman making the
highest score, the Military Training
Camps Association Trophy to the civilian
making the highest score, the Guardsman
Trophy to the highest National Guards-
man, and a trophy for the Infantry Match.

This last named trophy is an important
addition to this year's program—the In-
fantry Match—which will be fired this
season for the first time. It presents a com-
bat problem involving the principles of
infantry offensive where the advance is
dependent not only upon accuracy and dis-
tribution of fire, but also upon all attend-
ing phases of the attack. In other words,
fire and movement are exemplified in this
problem as in no other way except actual
combat and the necessity of fire superi-
ority is presented so graphically that the
veriest recruit cannot fail to grasp it.

Perhaps the most successful and benefi-
cial feature of the last two National
Matches was the Small Arms Firing
School which will again be in operation
under the direction of Lieut. Col. Smith
W. Brookhart, O.R.C. He will be assist-
ed by a corps of competent instructors se-
lected from America's foremost riflemen.
Colonel Brookhart, who is the Republican
nominee for the Senate from Iowa, was
director of this school in 1918, 1920 and
1921, and is leaving his campaign to give
his time to this work.

All contestants are cordially invited to
avail themselves of this instruction, though
it is not compulsory. Nowhere else can
such instruction be obtained, it being
given at Camp Perry as part of the Gov-
ernment's system of preparation for na-
tional defense, and it is open to any citi-
zen of the United States, no matter how
limited may have been his previous shoot-
ing experience. The school opens Sept. 2
and continues to include Sept. 11, the day
before the opening of the National
Matches, for which it is a fine prepara-
tion for even the experienced shots.

MAGAZINE RIFLE FIRING

65TH INFANTRY, U.S.A.

Out of a total of nineteen officers and
936 men of the 65th Infantry, U.S.A., Col.
Tenney Ross, firing for qualifying score
for the season of 1922 with the magazine
rifle at San Juan, P.R., a percentage of
95.40 qualified. The strength of the or-
ganization was twenty-two officers and 973
men. There were three officers and thirty-
seven men who did not fire for various
reasons.

Eleven officers and 179 men qualified as
expert riflemen; seven officers and 269
men qualified as sharpshooters, and one
officer and 445 men qualified as marksmen.

Cos. A, Capt. Polton; C, Captain Vaz-
quez; F, Captain McAdam; and G, Cap-
tain Brooke, each qualified 100 per cent.

COAST GUARD SQUADRON

DRILLS AT CAPE MAY.

The Coast Guard squadron spent the
week Aug. 14-21 at Cape May (Cold
Spring Inlet), N.J., and provided a very
full week for its crews. The boats ar-
rived on Aug. 14. Their arrival was
marked by the first issue of Sidelights, a
daily newspaper which sprang full-grown
like Aphrodite from the waves, under the
editorial guidance of Lieut. Stephen S.
Yeandle, and immediately proved a rous-
ing success.

A dance was given by the city of Cape
May on Aug. 14 in Convention Hall.
Next day the squadron was inspected by
the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury,
Col. Edward Clifford, and during his visit
the name of the flagship of the fleet was
changed from Vicksburg to the Alexander
Hamilton. An infantry drill contest,
staged at the Naval Air Station, was won
by the men of the Yamacraw, and followed
by dress parade. Races followed on the
18th and 19th, while Sunday was given
over to liberty for the crews.

The squadron left for battle practice
off Northeast End Light Vessel on Aug. 21.

ARMY WARRANT OFFICERS

PROTEST AGAINST REDUCTION.

Another injustice contained in the much-
condemned Army Appropriation act has
been revealed by the National Council of
the Warrant Officers' Association of the
U.S. Army, which passed the following
resolutions at a meeting held on Aug. 19:

"Whereas, The act of Congress, known
as the Army Appropriation bill for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, con-
tained a clause reading as follows: 'Pro-
vided further, that within sixty days of
the passage of this act the number of war-
rant officers in the Army Mine Planter
Service shall be reduced to forty, and here-
after the number shall not be increased
above forty,' said act having the effect of
reducing this force by approximately one-
half; and

"Whereas, The personnel comprising
the Army Mine Planter Service warrant
officers was recruited largely from the
higher grades of enlisted specialists of a
technical branch of the Service, men who
gave many years of valuable service as
enlisted men, and who, in good faith, re-
linquished the rights accorded to them as
a result of this service to accept the higher
responsibilities of warrant officers, and
from men in the civil service who, by ac-
cepting the grade, gave up their places on
the classified civil service lists, or who, by
becoming warrant officers, relinquished
their opportunities for making a place for
themselves in the merchant marine service,
all of whom the above mentioned act
places in a position of uncertainty with
reference to arbitrary dismissal, and one-
half of whom will certainly be discharged;
and

"Whereas, Many of the men who,
through the operation of this act, will be
ruthlessly thrown upon their own re-
sources, are past middle age, have spent
most of their lives in the Army, and will
find it difficult to obtain any but menial
employment among civilians; and

"Whereas, The removal of these men
carries with it none of the compensating
provisions which attend the reduction in
numbers of other grades affected by this
act; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this organization shall
go on record as deploring this discriminat-
ing act against their brothers in-service,
and that it shall take such steps as are
legally open to it which may lead to a
reversion of the above quoted clause, or
which may lead to the enactment of legisla-
tion placing these men on the retired
list with three-quarters pay and allow-
ances; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolu-
tions be furnished each member of the
Congressional Committees on Military
Affairs."

FOR JUST TREATMENT OF MINE PLANTER WARRANT OFFICERS.

Representative Michael J. Hogan of
New York on Aug. 23 introduced a bill
that would reinstate the warrant officers,
Army Mine Planter Service, discharged
under the act of June 30, and give them
the consideration in the matter of reduc-
tion in numbers, that is accorded in the
act of June 30 to the warrant officers of
the Army. The authorized reduction in
members would be brought about by cessa-
tion of appointments, not by immediate
discharge. The bill of Mr. Hogan, which
is identical with one (S. 3951) introduced
in the Senate Aug. 24 by Mr. Calder,
follows:

H.R. 12410. Mr. Hogan.—That the Sec-
retary of War is hereby authorized and directed
to reinstate in the Army Mine Planter Service
all warrant officers discharged from such Ser-
vice pursuant to the act . . . approved
June 30, 1922.

All warrant officers so reinstated shall re-
ceive full pay and allowance for the entire
time between the date of discharge and the
date of reinstatement. Each such warrant
officer shall be restored to the status held by
him on the date of his discharge, with the
same rights, retirement privilege, longevity
pay, base pay, and allowances as he would
have had if he had not been discharged.

After such warrant officers have been re-
instated no vacancies in the grade of warrant
officer in the Army Mine Planter Service shall
be filled until the number in each grade is
reduced to forty, and thereafter the number
shall not be increased above forty.



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Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Theodore Roosevelt.
Chief of Naval Operations—Admiral Robert E. Ooms.

JUNIOR OFFICERS, NAVY.

Aug. 30, 1922.

The following junior officers have become eligible for promotion in various grades and ranks of the Navy:

Lins.	Medical Corps.
R. Ad. G. W. Williams	R. Ad. A. M. D. McCormick
Capt. W. K. Riddle	Capt. H. C. Ourl
Cdr. B. R. Ware, jr.	Cdr. R. A. Warner
Lt. Cdr. W. G. Greenman	Lt. Cdr. F. L. Conklin
Dental Corps.	Supply Corps.
Lt. Cdr. A. G. Lyle	Rear Adm. L. Hunt
	Cdr. D. V. Chadwick
	Cdr. W. N. Hughes
	Lt. Cdr. J. D. P. Kodapp
Construction Corps.	Civil Engr. Corps.
R. Adm. D. W. Taylor	R. Adm. F. R. Harris
Capt. C. M. Simmers	Capt. G. A. MacKay
Cdr. H. E. Rosell	Cdr. G. A. Duncan
Lt. Cdr. E. M. Pace	Lt. Cdr. R. L. Martin

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations Received by the Senate Aug. 23.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Capt. to be rear adms. from June 3, 1922: G. R. Marvell and H. J. Ziegemeier.

Cdr. to be capt.: W. N. Jeffers from Feb. 11, 1922; H. K. Cagle, H. W. Osterhaus, F. D. Berrien and R. D. White from June 3, 1922; F. L. Sheffield (an additional number) from June 3, 1922; W. K. Riddle from July 12, 1922.

Lt. Cdr. to be cdrs. from June 3, 1922: H. M. Bemis and E. D. McWhorter.

Lts. (j.g.) to be lts.: O. H. Small and H. E. Curces from Dec. 31, 1921; O. H. Briggs and C. A. Goebel from Jan. 1, 1922.

Ens. to be lts. (j.g.): C. H. Gordon, J. A. Martin and R. S. Savin from Dec. 31, 1921; H. S. Neilson, J. E. Hurff, H. F. Fick, A. H. Donaldson, K. J. Christoph, R. R. Hartung, J. E. Gingrich and W. M. Downes from June 7, 1922.

Passed asst. surgs. to be surgs., rank of lt. cdr., from June 3, 1922: W. W. Wickham, W. A. Stoops, H. McDonald, J. T. Boone and H. M. Stenhouse.

Asst. payms. to be passed asst. payms., rank of lt., from June 3, 1922: W. J. Dean and I. W. Thompson.

Civil Engr. G. A. Duncan to be a civil engr., rank of cdr., from Dec. 2, 1921.

Guns. to be ch. guns. from March 27, 1922: J. S. Conover, A. Anderson, F. Clifford, J. M. Gately and J. H. Gerrier.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders to Officers Aug. 23.

Cdr. G. J. Meyers to Army War College, Washington, for instruction.

Lts. H. Biesemer to command U.S.S. O-8; L. E. Kelly to U.S.S. Pittsburgh.

Lts. O. E. Reh and A. T. Webb to home, relieved all active duty.

Lts. (j.g.) C. Morrison to R. Bks., Hampton Roads, Va.; A. Rettig placed on retired list, relieved all active duty.

Ens. G. T. Boldizar to U.S.S. Texas; C. J. Cater to Destroyer Sqdn., Atl. Flt.; reporting Oct. 30; J. P. Clay to U.S.S. Mississippi; E. W. Hampton to Mine Sqdn. One, Atl. Flt.; W. R. Hastings to U.S.S. Chewink for temp. duty under instruction; A. Henderson to R. Bks., Hampton Roads, Va.

Ens. W. L. Holm to Dest. Sqdn., Atl. Flt., reporting Oct. 30; C. R. Landin to communication officer, Sqdn. Nine; T. Macklin to duty U.S.S. Jason; C. A. Mission to U.S.S. Arkansas; M. M. Nelson to U.S.S. Ortolan; W. B. Pope to U.S.S. North Dakota, reporting Oct. 30; J. G. Sampson to U.S.S. Mississippi.

Ens. A. J. Spriggs to communication off., Sqdn. 14; G. C. Stevens to duty U.S.S. Cleveland; C. E. Voegel to U.S.S. Maryland, reporting Oct. 30; J. S. Wier to R. Bks., Hampton Roads, Va.; J. L. Wyatt to U.S.S. Chambliss; A. V. Zaccor to duty U.S.S. R-17.

Medical Corps—Lt. Cdr. C. R. Baker to R. Bks., Hampton Roads, Va.; Lt. Cdr. O. J. Holman to Marine Exp. Force, Port-au-Prince, Haiti; Lts. J. O. Adams, C. Ammerman, F. L. Bealer, J. D. Benjamin, E. C. Carr, F. H. Clements, R. P. Henderson and G. L. McClinton to Mitchell Field, Mineola, N.Y.; E. B. Miller to R.S., New York, N.Y.; J. R. Poppen, A. C. Smith and W. H. Wynn to Mitchell Field, Mineola, N.Y.

Lt. H. N. Hartley, S.C., to Naval Training Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.

Lt. (j.g.) E. R. Brown, S.C., to U.S.S. Reina Mercedes.

Ch. Btsn. W. De Fries to U.S.S. Tern.

Ch. Gun. D. W. Nelson to duty U.S.S. Pittsburgh.

Gun. J. S. Conover to U.S.S. Arizona.

Ch. Mach. F. T. Lense to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Carp. E. B. Berkstesser to U.S.S. New York.

A. P. Clk. C. K. Smyth to duty with supply off., R.S., San Francisco, Calif.

Dispatch from C-in-C, Asiatic, Aug. 20: Btsn. L. B. Wilkes died Aug. 16, 1922, at Chefoo, China.

Lt. W. M. Blumenkranz to Radio Sta., Russian Island.

Ens. W. Dillman to U.S.S. Zane; J. M. Eggleston to U.S.S. Rainbow; H. C. Hamilton to U.S.S. Finch; H. H. Kindrick to U.S.S. Zane; J. T. McDermutt to U.S.S. Whipple; J. G. Pomeroy to U.S.S. Hart; J. D. Veatch to U.S.S. Rizal.

Gun. W. J. Volkman to R.S., San Francisco, Calif.

Dispatch from C-in-C, Asiatic, Aug. 12: Ens. R. D. Hill to U.S.S. Tracy.

Lt. Cdr. W. C. Epsatch, M.C., orders to U.S.S. Buffalo cancelled.

Orders to Officers Aug. 25.

Capt. G. L. P. Stone to cmd. U.S.S. Seattle when cmd.

Cdr. J. P. Jackson to U.S.S. North Dakota as exec. off.; E. McCawley to 12th Nav. Dist.; C. S. McWhorter to Naval Academy; W. Smith to duty U.S.S. Tennessee as exec. off.

Lt. Cdr. C. E. Battle to duty Nav. Train. Sta., Newport, R.I.; A. M. Charlton to Bu. Engineering.

Lts. H. Adams to U.S.S. Brazos; G. Banner-

man to U.S.S. O-3; W. T. Baxter, J. F. Brooks, T. M. Cassidy and D. Duncan to home, relieved all active duty.

Lts. D. H. Kane to temp. duty under instruction U.S.S. Chewink; S. W. Kirtland to R.B., Hampton Roads, Va.; M. J. Lenney to U.S.S. Chewink as engr. off.; H. L. Maples to duty Naval Academy; J. L. McCormack to continue treatment Nav. Hospital, New York, desp. orders July 7, 1922, revoked; R. W. McKeenolds, jr., to off. in charge Nav. Rec. Sta., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Mitchell to U.S.S. Bridgeport.

Lts. J. J. Murray, E. J. Norcott, A. S. Pearson and P. Shanahan to home, relieved all active duty; G. B. Sherwood to R.S., Philadelphia; G. B. Whitehead to U.S.S. Sharkey as exec. off.; A. Wohlmann to home, relieved all active duty.

Lts. (j.g.) F. E. Kennedy to duty U.S.S. Newport News; W. G. Maser to cmd. U.S.S. K-8; S. S. Reynolds to duty Asiatic Sta.

Ens. G. N. Bull to duty U.S.S. McFarland; J. E. Hamilton continue duty U.S.S. Cleveland; A. S. Johnson to duty Asiatic Sta.; E. W. Kieger to treatment Nav. Hosp., Washington, D.C.; T. Lewis to duty U.S.S. Antares; L. A. Nelson to U.S.S. Newport News; L. P. Padgett to duty U.S.S. Altair; P. J. Register to Sqdn. Engineer Off.; G. E. Rosenberry to U.S.S. Beaufort.

Medical Corps—Lts. W. B. Angell continue duty Sqdn. 14, Dest. Sqdn., Atl. Flt.; R. A. Barker to course instruction Nav. Med. School, Washington; W. W. Davies to course instruction Med. Research Laboratory and School for Flight Surgeons, Mitchell Field, Mineola, L.I., N.Y.; G. H. Kennedy continue duty Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.; G. B. Kenny to Nav. Air Sta., Anacostia, D.C.; T. S. Royster to Nav. Hosp., Key West, Fla.; H. H. Turville, Santo Domingo, to R.S., Hampton Roads, Va.; G. L. White to Nav. Train. Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.

Supply Corps—Lts. B. S. Gantz to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; O. Tagland to duty Des. Stores Office, San Diego, Calif. Ens. R. H. Whitaker to United States (Governor Virgin Islands).

Lt. J. B. Earnest, jr., C.H.C., to U.S.S. Procyon.

Cdr. C. D. Thurber, C.E.C., to Public Works Off., navy yard, Boston, Mass., addl. duty Public Works Off., 1st Nav. Dist.

Btsn. M. Hazard to U.S.S. Wandank.

Gun. W. W. Eagers to duty Nav. Air Sta., Coco Solo.

Ch. Mach. J. C. Parker to U.S.S. Prometheus.

Mach. F. Flaherty det. U.S.S. Newport News; to U.S.S. Camden.

A. F. Clk. C. E. Trugbner to navy yard, Mare Island, conn. settlement accounts.

Note—Lt. (j.g.) A. Rettig transferred to retired list from Aug. 8, 1922; Ch. Mach. F. T. Lense transferred to retired list from Aug. 12, 1922; Ens. G. F. Burdick and H. J. Walker designated student naval aviators from June 29; Ens. J. D. Haselden and C. C. Champion, jr., designated student naval aviators from June 30; Lt. P. O. Northington, M.C., designated student naval aviator from June 26; Lt. J. F. Neuberger, M.C., designated student naval aviator from June 27; Lt. Cdr. R. M. Griffin appointed student naval aviator observer from July 11.

Capt. S. E. Moses to Asst. Commandant 12th Naval Dist.

Cdr. L. C. Richardson to 5th Naval Dist.; L. W. Townsend to continue treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Lt. Cdr. T. M. Dick to home, relieved all active duty; A. H. Miles to U.S.S. Curlew as exec. off.

Lts. W. D. Austin to Hydrographic Office, Navy Dept.; J. E. Cleary to U.S.S. Rigel as engr. off.; T. V. Cooper to U.S.S. Curlew; R. E. Dees to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; N. Drake to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; L. K. Orr to Naval Operations, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.; K. Rudquist to U.S.S. Bridgeport; E. W. Ward to command U.S.S. O-12.

Ens. C. C. Anderson to Naval Examining Board, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.; A. C. Hoyt to R.S., New York, N.Y.; F. W. Rowe to U.S.S. Golf; V. R. Sinclair to U.S.S. Bainbridge; E. A. Solomons to U.S.S. Barry.

Medical Corps—Lt. Cdr. J. V. Howard to U.S.S. Procyon; Lt. A. N. Champion to course instruction Naval Medical School, Washington; Lt. A. H. Dearing to R.S., San Francisco, Calif.; Lt. F. P. Gardner to course instruction Naval Med. School, Washington; Lts. J. K. Gordon, J. H. Kaveney, F. P. Kenney, H. H. Montgomery, E. H. Prescott, J. H. Robbins, M. Silverman, and Lt. (j.g.) L. L. Edmiston to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Lt. G. A. Shattuck, S.C., to supply officer, Div. 25, Dest. Sqdn., Atl. Flt.

Ens. J. P. Burke, S.C., to U.S.S. Delaware; J. H. Davis, S.C., to Naval Sta., Tutuila, Samoa.

Lt. T. L. Schumacher, C.C., to Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Lt. H. J. Hill, D.C., to U.S.S. Procyon.

Pay Clk. R. Hathaway to Dest. Stores Office, San Diego, Calif.

Orders to Officers Aug. 26.

Capt. G. S. Lincoln to chief of staff, Cdr.-in-Chief, Asiatic Flt.

Capt. J. M. Reeves to command U.S.S. North Dakota.

Cdr. F. J. Fletcher to Asiatic Sta.

Lts. L. O. Alford to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-36 and on board in command when commd.; A. C. Bennett to aid on staff Cdr. Pacific Submarine Flotilla; G. G. Breed to U.S.S. Coghlan; T. R. Cooley to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; W. J. Foley to U.S.S. Nitro; R. T. Whitten to U.S.S. Fox.

Ens. W. L. Travis to U.S.S. Villalobos.

Lts. O. Davis (M.C.) to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; D. G. Rafferty (M.C.) to Navy Recruiting Station, Little Rock, Ark.

Lts. L. J. Roberts, F. E. Tierney and Lt. (j.g.) F. M. Rohow (M.C.) to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Lt. E. L. Walford (S.C.) to 11th Naval District; Ens. A. G. Shiver (S.C.) to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Lt. L. Thornburg (C.E.C.) to Bu. Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., Washington.

Btsns. W. M. Casstevens to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; C. T. Goertz to navy yard, Boston, Mass.; C. R. Kehler to receiving ship, Puget Sound, Wash.

Chf. Mach. B. C. Howard to treatment Naval Hosp., Boston, Mass.; Mach. C. J. Hanson to U.S.S. Newport News; Mach. W. W. Holton to U.S.S. Argonne; Chf. Gunr. J. M. Kirkpatrick to U.S.S. Birmingham; Gunr. L.

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K. Powell det. U.S.S. Chewink, to U.S.S. Savannah; Chf. Bttn. B. G. Jacklin det all duty, to home and relieved all active duty.
Notes: Lt. A. G. Reeves died at Lake Elsinore, Calif., Aug. 24; Capt. M. McM. Ramsay (S.C.) died at Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., Aug. 25.

Orders to Officers Aug. 28.

Lt. Cdr. J. F. Donelson to officer in charge Navy Retg. Sta., Little Rock, Ark.
Lt. Cdr. J. M. Schelling to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Seattle and on board when commissioned.
Lts. R. A. Awtrey to Naval Academy, Annapolis; H. Caldwell to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Seattle and on board when commissioned; M. Fritman to R. Bks., Hampton Roads, Va.; F. S. Holmes to U.S.S. Wyoming; H. K. Leventen to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Seattle and on board when commissioned.
Lts. A. B. McCrary to R. Bks., Hampton Roads, Va.; H. A. Rochester to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Seattle and on board when commissioned; W. L. Wright to Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Lt. (j.g.) J. L. Wisenbaker resignation accepted; Ens. A. H. Bamberger to U.S.S. O-5.
Ens. R. Humphreys, E. D. McEathron and J. P. Moncre to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Seattle and on board when commissioned.

Ens. C. R. Price to U.S.S. O-8.
Medical Corps—Lts. T. E. Cox to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Seattle and on board when commissioned; E. K. Lee to U.S.S. Kittery; S. R. Mills to res. ship, Philadelphia, Pa.; S. H. White to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

Lt. G. C. Manning (C.C.) to Naval Academy, Annapolis.
Lt. Cdr. L. F. Bellinger (C.E.O.) to public works officer, Sub. Base, New London, Conn.

Bttn. L. H. Truman, Gunn. J. R. Choate and Chf. Mach. W. H. Hubbard to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Seattle and on board when commissioned.

Chf. Mach. O. D. Parker to U.S.S. Brazos; Mach. D. J. Kiely to navy yard, New York.

Orders to Officers Aug. 29.

Cdr. W. G. Child to Garden City, N.Y.; R. D. White to Navy Retg. Bureau, New York.
Lt. Cdr. L. C. Dunn to Gen. Supply, Chicago, Ill.; V. D. Harbster to Board of Inspection and Survey, Navy Dept., Washington.

Lts. O. D. Butler to navy yard, Washington; P. Fernan to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lt. Cdr. J. F. Riordan, M.C., to Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lt. C. L. Oliphant, M.C., to Marine Retg. Sta., Indianapolis, Ind.

Gunn. J. H. Hart to Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Ch. Mach. E. V. Kettels to treatment Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Lts. H. I. Lutken to U.S.S. Seattle; R. O. Williams to U.S.S. Delaware.

Lt. (j.g.) J. J. Hughes to O-9.
Ens. J. M. Bodt to U.S.S. Sturtevant; H. L. Jennings to U.S.S. Florida; L. Y. Mason to U.S.S. Arkansas; E. A. Taylor to U.S.S. North Dakota.

Lt. W. A. Epstein, M.C., and Corp. W. Engliash to U.S.S. Seattle.

Machs. W. L. Graeff to U.S.S. Wyoming; L. J. Kreinbiat to U.S.S. Pueblo; R. C. Nolan to U.S.S. Seattle; A. P. Clik. T. P. Jordan to U.S.S. Seattle.

Supply Corps—Lt. Cdr. E. M. Hacker to Navy Supply Depot, So. Brooklyn, N.Y.; Lt. M. L. Royar to Harvard University.

Lt. C. R. John, C.E.C., to Naval Station, St. Thomas, V.I.

Dispatch from C-in-C, Asiatic, dated Aug. 25: Cdr. F. F. Rogers to U.S.S. Barker.

Lt. Cdr. C. C. Windsor to U.S.S. Huron.
Lts. H. L. Grosskopf to U.S.S. Hart; J. B. W. Waller to U.S.S. Buffalo.

Lts. (j.g.) H. Goodstein to R.S., Cavite; J. R. Lannon to U.S.S. Buffalo.

Ens. H. H. Brown to U.S.S. Sacramento; J. T. McDermott to U.S.S. Smith-Thompson; C. H. Murphy to U.S.S. Barker.

Lts. J. P. Bowdin to Staff C-in-C, as aid and fleet intelligence officer; W. E. Cheadle to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif.

Note—Cdr. J. S. Taylor (M.C.) died at League Island, Pa., Aug. 27.

Marine Corps

Major Gen. Commandant J. A. Lejeune.

JUNIOR OFFICERS, MARINE CORPS.

Aug. 30, 1922.

Confirmed. Eligible for promotion.

Col. R. M. Cutts Lt. Col. E. B. Miller
Lt. Col. R. B. Sullivan Maj. G. A. Johnson
Major Oliver Floyd Capt. S. J. Bartlett
Capt. D. M. Fox 1st Lt. C. Connette
1st Lt. H. J. Norton

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

AUG. 23—Maj. Gen. Comdt. J. A. Lejeune to temp. duty Parris Island, S.C.

Col. F. M. Wise granted three months' sick leave.

Second Lt. J. W. Cunningham granted one month's leave.

Pay Clik. F. S. DeCew to Asiatic Station for assignment.

Mar. Gun. A. Anderson to M.F.F., M.B., Quantico, Va.

Gunn. E. Reagan, Haiti to M.F.F., M.B., Quantico, Va.

Second Lts. (Prov.) C. V. Burnett, K. E. Bushong, N. Davis and D. J. Woodward, jr., honorably discharged M.C.R.

AUG. 24—First Lt. W. C. Hall to M.B., navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty.

Second Lts. H. W. Miller to Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., for observation; S. Skoda to M.B., Quantico, Va.

AUG. 25—Brig. Gen. G. Richards, P.M., to temp. duty Norfolk, Va.

Col. W. G. Powell orders modified; detached Sept. 23 instead of Sept. 15.

Capt. C. O. Henry leave extended twenty days; C. P. Gilchrist appointed A.A.Q.M., duty Q.M. 10th Regt.; C. S. Schmidt to temp. duty Norfolk, Va.; A. J. Stout to delay until Sept. 11, reporting Parris Island, S.C.

Capt. M. H. Silverthorn and 2d Lt. J. M. Smith to temp. duty Army Signal School, Camp Alfred Vail, N.J.

Second Lts. (Prov.) G. P. Hern, E. J. O'Connell, L. L. Richardson, F. A. Terrell, A. W. Johnson, W. L. Johnson, jr., A. H. Halberger, M. S. Ester, R. C. Baker and J. P. Fish honorably discharged M.C.R.

AUG. 26—Capt. R. B. Price granted one month's leave.

AUG. 28—Col. W. G. Powell detached Sept. 29 instead of Sept. 23.

Lt. Col. W. E. Nes, A.Q.M., to 1st Brig., Haiti, Sept. 1.

Maj. E. R. Beadle, A.A.T., to temp. duty Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Capt. R. L. Nelson to U.S.S. Florida.

Second Lt. H. D. Boyden leave extended one month.

Second Lts. E. Musick and W. C. McConnell honorably discharged M.C.R.

AUG. 29—Col. J. T. Bootes to temp. duty Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. Col. L. C. Lucas, ret., granted twenty-one days' leave.

Capt. J. G. Ward to N.A.S., Pensacola, Fla.; M. H. Silverthorn orders to temp. duty Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., revoked; J. Groff granted one month's leave; R. D. Lowell orders June 19 to Pensacola, Fla., revoked; E. T. Lloyd leave extended twenty days.

First Lt. J. W. Knighton orders Aug. 22 detaching to Hampton Roads, Va., and appointment of acting asst. Q.M. revoked.

Second Lt. H. J. Read honorably discharged M.C.R.

Coast Guard

Secretary of Treasury, A. W. Mellon.
Assistant Secretary, Col. Edward Clifford.
Captain Commandant, W. E. Reynolds.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

AUG. 14—Bttn. (L) J. H. Alpers to Station No. 295 as officer in charge.

Bttn. (L) O. Egeland to Station No. 289 as officer in charge.

AUG. 16—Lt. (j.g.) R. L. Lucas assigned Assistant Inspector, U.S. Coast Guard, at New York, N.Y.

Orders have been issued to the following officers to report aboard a battleship in the Atlantic Fleet for observation and instruction in short range battle practice: Lt. J. Pine, Lts. (j.g.) F. A. Zeussler, E. M. Webster, R. Donohue, N. G. Ricketts, C. T. Smith and S. S. Yeandle.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 30, 1922.

The cadet hop on Saturday was unusually large. Mrs. Sladen received with Cadet De Bardeleben.

The Second Class returned from furlough on Monday, and the corps returned to barracks from summer encampment at Camp Clinton.

Last week the upper classmen went on a three-day hike, and the Fourth Class was encamped near Lake Mahopac for several days. The furlough hop was held on Tuesday evening.

The members of the new detail have nearly all arrived and reported for duty. Officers who have been away for duty or on leave this summer have nearly all returned.

Col. Herbert A. White, judge advocate, has reported for duty as professor of law.

Mrs. Wirt Robinson entertained on Friday with a luncheon for Mrs. Sladen and for Mmes. Fitzhugh Lee, Blane, E. R. Stuart, Spencer, sr., Toll, F. W. Coleman, jr., Lewis, Danford, Chilton and Wilson.

Gen. and Mrs. Sladen's guest for several days last week was Mr. Morin of Washington. On Wednesday evening they had Col. and Mrs. Gleaves in for dinner with Mr. Morin, and on Thursday they had dinner for Col. and Mrs. Timberlake, Mr. Morin and Maj. Hammond.

Friday Col. and Mrs. Timberlake's guests at luncheon were Gen. Sladen, Mr. Morin, Maj. Hammond and Maj. Ganoe.

Col. and Mrs. Reynolds have returned from a short leave spent motoring.

Gen. and Mrs. Harbord were guests of Col. Wilcox on Sunday. Gen. and Mrs. Sladen were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Vechten Olcott at luncheon at their home at Garrison on Sunday and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin at tea that afternoon.

Col. and Mrs. F. W. Coleman and son Fred, jr., who have been the guests of Col. and Mrs. Carter and Mrs. F. W. Coleman, sr., for part of the summer, left for Washington last week.

Mrs. Asensio, Gabriel and Dolores are leaving on Wednesday for a week's visit with Col. and Mrs. Tschappat at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

Services in the cadet chapel will be resumed on the first Sunday in September. The Sunday school will be reopened on Sept. 17.

MOVEMENTS OF ARMY TRANSPORTS.

Atlantic Fleet.

St. Mihiel—Arrived New York Aug. 19; sailed for Panama Aug. 31.

Pacific Fleet.

Thomas—Sailed Aug. 19 for Manila via Guam; due Manila Sept. 6.

Logan—Arrived San Francisco Aug. 6; to sail Sept. 5 for Manila via Honolulu.

Buford—Left Seattle July 7 for Alaskan ports; due San Francisco Sept. 3.

Chateau-Thierry—Left Honolulu Aug. 22; due San Francisco Aug. 29.

Meigs—Left Manila Aug. 15 for San Francisco via Milki; due Honolulu Sept. 12.

U. S. Grant—Arrived San Francisco Aug. 8.

Atlantic-Pacific Fleet.

Cambrai—Arrived Norfolk Aug. 5; re-fitting.

Edgemoor—Arrived New York Aug. 5.

Waukegan—Left Honolulu Aug. 16; due New York Sept. 13.

CONGRESS NOTES.

Retirement of a Temporary Naval Officer.

A bill (H.R. 12138) which would authorize the retirement of Frank A. Jahn in the grade of lieutenant (j.g.) has the approval of the Navy Department. Jahn was commissioned an ensign from enlisted status Jan. 31, 1918; appointed temporary lieutenant (j.g.) July 1, 1918; temporary appointment expired Dec. 31, 1921, by operation of law. In May, 1921, on examination for permanent appointment, he had been found physically disqualified therefor. On Aug. 9, 1921, Jahn requested medical survey. In December, 1921, the medical board found him incapacitated for duty and recommended that he appear before a retiring board, which latter board in turn found him physically incapacitated for service, his incapacity permanent and incurred in line of duty in time of war.

The President, however, directed that the proceedings and findings of the board be disapproved, and that Lt. Jahn be not retired. The Department did not consider that Jahn had filed his application in time.

Attention might be called, however, to a somewhat similar case, noted in the Army and Navy Journal of Aug. 26, page 1304, where the Comptroller rules that since the application had been made before Oct. 1, 1921, the delay in action by the Navy Department could not operate to deprive the applicant of his privileges under the law.

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Financial Digest

Hereafter the Army and Navy Journal will publish in this column a digest of the financial and investment situation, edited by Mr. Sykes, as an added service to its readers. This paper will be glad to furnish to its readers information on any brokerage house. A letter addressed to the Army and Navy Journal, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York City, will bring the information desired.

THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK.

By Raymond V. Sykes.
Forbes Investors' Service.

The last several weeks have seen a slowing up in the bond market but increased activity in stocks. At this season of the year crop harvesting and moving requirements normally call for a substantial credit extension and there is no exception to the rule this year. Available credit has been ample for all needs so far and no strain in any sense of the word or rise in interest rates has occurred, but the increased demands in the West have taken enough funds out of the investment market to be noticeable and explain in part the present dullness in bonds.

Also, bond prices have reached a level where the yields are adjusted to current interest rates and unless money becomes cheaper, which is improbable for a time at least, the speculative attractiveness is gone and those who bought for price appreciation are taking profits and switching into stocks. This is a sound program for the conservative investor. General business conditions have improved to such an extent that to-day many stocks are in as strong a position as were second grade bonds a year ago and may be purchased now, while the risk was too great then. Unless untoward events of a pronounced character develop stocks should continue to work higher, although indiscriminate buying cannot be indulged in. That phase of the bull market is over where all stocks advance on the strength of better conditions generally and henceforth each issue must stand on its own merits. This process of exchanging bonds for stocks is another factor contributing to a dull bond market and an active stock market.

Because of improved business conditions much new financing is taking the form of stock issues instead of bond issues, as has been the case up until now, and this, too, is detracting from the bond market and intensifying stock activities. Macy and Company, Gimbel Brothers, Philipaborn's, Inc., New York Airbrake, American Telephone and Telegraph, Chesapeake and Ohio and others have all resorted to junior financing within recent weeks. A year ago such procedure would have been extremely difficult.

Of course, certain specific influences have also come into play which are reacting favorably on the stock market and cause buying there that have not had any particular bearing on the bond market one way or the other, such as approaching termination of the two major strikes. The prospects of bumper crops indicate heavy rail traffic in the autumn and better railroad earnings. This is also bullish for the equipments which will participate at second hand.

It was mentioned above that not all industries are equally as favorably situated, and in buying stocks discrimination should be made. Motor shares have well discounted peak production for the year and with few exceptions should be avoided. The same is true of tires. The rails, equipments and public utilities as groups are attractive. The coppers have apparently discounted improvement farther than it has gone and are likely to prove tedious purchases. Other mining shares have a good outlook over the long pull. Oils are in a rather negative position for the time being, but another boom will come sooner or later when the technical position of the petroleum industry is corrected, that is, production correlated to consumption. Bonds, broadly speaking, can be purchased for investment purposes with little likelihood of paper losses of moment, but also with little likelihood of much appreciation of principal.

Suggestions for speculative investments would embrace New York Central, Lehigh Valley, Atlantic Coast Line, Chesapeake and Ohio, Atchison, Union Pacific, Illinois Central, American Locomotive, Pacific Gas and Electric, Philadelphia Company, Laclede Gas Light, Pacific Oil and Texas Company.

The statements made herein are based upon information and statistics which we consider reliable. But as not made upon our personal knowledge we do not, of course, guarantee their correctness.

Diplomatic and Consular Services

Secretary of State, Charles Evans Hughes.
Under Secretary of State, William Phillips.
Director of the Consular Service, W. J. Carr.
Chief of the Consular Bureau, H. C. Hengstler.

The United States Ambassador to France, Mr. Myron T. Herrick, is spending a few days in New York before returning to his post at Paris. The U.S. Minister to Uruguay, Mr. Hoffman Phillips, has sailed for his new post. Mr. Phillip was formerly Minister to Colombia.

The director of the consular service, Mr. Wilbur J. Carr, with Mrs. Carr and her mother, Mrs. Ezra Koon, is at Lenox, Mass., for a few days.

Mrs. Richardson, wife of Elliott Verne Richardson, U.S. Consul at Coblenz, has sailed for Europe to join her husband at his post. She is accompanied by her children.

The following changes have occurred in the American Consular Service since Aug. 17, 1922:

Career Officers.

Edward E. Silvers, now assigned Vice Consul at Seville, assigned temporarily as Vice Consul at Almeria.

Alfred E. Thomson, now assigned Consul at Zagreb, detailed to Copenhagen.

Joseph F. McGurk, now detailed at Paris, assigned Consul at Zagreb.

George Wadsworth, Consul now detailed at Constantinople, detailed to Cairo.

Edwin A. Pitt, now assigned Vice Consul at Sofia, assigned Vice Consul at Constantinople.

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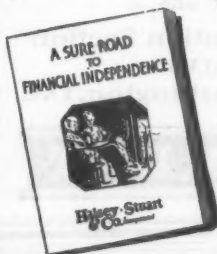
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S. Pinekey Tuck, Consul, now detailed at Cairo, assigned Consul at Vladivostok.

Non-Career Officers.

George O. Arnold, now Vice Consul and Clerk at Barcelona, transferred to Corunna temporarily, same capacity.
The following appointments are before the U.S. Senate for confirmation:

Consul General, Class S, Ralph J. Totten, Tennessee; Consul General at Large, Edward J. Norton, Tennessee.

The following have been confirmed by the Senate, effective Aug. 23:

Consuls of Class 3—Mahlon Fay Perkins.
Class 4—James B. Young, Arthur C. Frost, Edward A. Dow, John R. Putnam, Harry Campbell.

Class 5—James B. Stewart, Carl R. Loop, George C. Hanson, Lucien Memminger, Clement S. Edwards, Donald D. Shepard, Lowell C. Pinkerton, Harold B. Quorton, Felix Cole.

Class 6—Parker W. Buhman, Doyle O. McDonough, John R. Bradley, Paul C. Squire, H. Merle Cochran, Joseph C. McGurk, Charles J. Pissar, George A. Makinson, Renwick S. McNiece and John D. Johnson.

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Sept. 12—Q.M. SUPPLIES—Port Newark, N.J., Auction. For catalog write Q.M.S.O., 1st Ave. & 59th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Sept. 12—HARNESSES—Atlanta, Ga., Auction. For catalog write C.O. Q.M. Surplus Property Depot, Atlanta, Ga.
Sept. 15—Q.M. SUPPLIES—Camp Meade, Md., Auction. For catalog write Q.M.S.O., 1st Ave. & 59th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Sept. 19—TRAILERS—Jeffersonville, Ind., Auction. For catalog write Motor Transport Division, Office Q.M.G., Washington, D.C.; or C.O. Q.M. Depot, Jeffersonville, Ind.
Sept. 19—ORDNANCE MATERIAL—Frankford, Pa., Auction. For catalog write C.O. Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sept. 20—ORDNANCE MATERIAL—Tullytown, Pa., Auction. For catalog write to address above.

Sept. 21—ORDNANCE MATERIAL—Morgan, N.J., Auction. For catalog write to address above.
Sept. 21—Q.M. SUPPLIES—Omaha, Neb., Auction. For catalog write Q.M.S.O., 1819 West Pershing Rd., Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 22—AIR SERVICE EQUIPMENT—Houston, Tex., Auction. For catalog write C.O. Aviation Gen'l. Supply Depot, Houston, Tex.
Sept. 25—ORDNANCE MATERIAL—Aberdeen, Md., Auction. For catalog write C.O. Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Md.
Sept. 26—Q.M. SUPPLIES—New Orleans, La., Auction. For catalog write C.O. Q.M. Surplus Property Depot, Atlanta, Ga.
Sept. 27—ORDNANCE MATERIAL—Watervliet, N.Y., Auction. For catalog write C.O. Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N.Y.

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PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1922.

Mr. J. H. O'Hara, composer of the song "Katie," and Miss Marie Harcourt on Aug. 16 gave a recital at the service club, which drew a large attendance.

Brig. Gen. William Weigel and Maj. Thomas L. Crystal arrived at the post on Aug. 17 to make an inspection of the Citizens' Military Training Camp. Maj. Gen. Harry C. Hale and Brig. Gen. William Lassiter came on Aug. 21 for the same purpose.

Mrs. William Casselin of Troy, N.Y., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. F. W. Caswell.

Lt. Howard and Longfellow of the 5th Aero Squadron, Mitchel Field, returned last Monday to their station after several days' patrolling over the lake in an effort to locate the body of Brig. Gen. J. T. Goldwaite's son, who was recently drowned near Essex, N.Y.

Mrs. C. S. Pettes and Mrs. B. F. O'Connor entertained the ladies of the post at seven tables of bridge on Aug. 21. Col. Arthur F. Conby, chairman of the Military Training Camps Association, arrived at the post last Monday.

Col. Henry M. Dickmann, U.S.A. (retired), was a caller at the post last Monday. On Aug. 22 Mrs. C. R. Fouts entertained the members of the ladies' bridge club. Mrs. J. Burt Webster, wife of Chaplain Webster, entertained at six tables of bridge on Aug. 23.

Col. Stanley H. Ford, G.S.C., arrived on Thursday to make an inspection of the camp. Capt. B. P. O'Connor, jr., left on Wednesday for Walter Reed Hospital.

Mrs. O. H. Harris entertained with two tables of bridge on Aug. 25. Capt and Mrs. Gordon C. Irwin entertained at dinner on Aug. 18 for Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Hollier, Miss Lella Christian, Cadets Thomas D. and Heyward B. Roberts.

Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Dent entertained on Aug. 26 at four tables of bridge, the occasion being their twentieth wedding anniversary and Capt. Dent's forty-ninth birthday anniversary.

Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. John W. Henson and Capt. K. B. Bush are camping at St. Armand Beach.

FORT SNEELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 25, 1922.

Col. and Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad will give a dinner and lawn party to 150 guests on Sunday.

Mrs. W. Walker entertained Tuesday for the afternoon bridge club. The club will not meet during September.

Mrs. W. E. Kunz of Delafield, Wis., is the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. B. J. Kunz.

Capt. and Mrs. O. S. Peabody, Lt. and Mrs. H. A. Doherty returned Friday from a ten-day motor trip to Lake Wadena, Minn. Maj. and Mrs. E. G. Sherburne will leave Saturday to motor to St. Louis, where they will be guests of relatives.

Maj. and Mrs. Francis P. Hardaway left Minneapolis Friday to motor to St. Louis. Maj. Hardaway has been on duty here with the R.O. T.C. and citizens' training camp.

Maj. and Mrs. L. R. Watrous are spending four weeks motoring in Wisconsin. Lt. Col. and Mrs. C. H. Muller, who have been spending the summer at the Buckingham, Minneapolis, left Monday to spend several weeks visiting in Nebraska before returning to their station at Fort Crook.

FORT MISSOULA NOTES.

Fort Missoula, Mont., Aug. 25, 1922.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. H. A. Ripley and family have arrived at the post, Lt. Col. Ripley having command of the 1st Battalion, 4th Infantry.

Mrs. Paul B. Matlock left Monday for Camp Lewis, Wash., where she will spend several weeks with friends. Capt. C. B. Spicer has joined Mrs. Spicer in Minnesota and will spend a month's leave in the Middle West before proceeding to Fort Benning, Ga.

Maj. F. B. Kobes left Aug. 19 for Fitzsimons General Hospital, en route to Fort Benning, Ga. The officers of the post gave a stag dinner at the Tavern Café for Maj. Kobes before his departure.

Chaplain and Mrs. Joel R. Benjamin have returned from a two months' leave in Indiana and Ohio. They started to make the trip by motor, but due to an accident near Des Moines, Iowa, were forced to abandon the car and finish the journey by rail.

Lt. and Mrs. Hinton are enjoying a four days' motor trip, with stops at Anaconda, Helena and Butte. Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Hull are spending the week in Glacier National Park.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 23, 1922.

Lt. Harold T. Bartlett, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bartlett had a dance Saturday evening at Pine Beach Hotel for their guests, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Rainey and Mrs. W. T. Harban of Washington and a large number of officers and ladies of the Navy. Lt. W. E. Lund, U.S.N., and Mrs. Lund had a dance at their home Thursday evening in honor of their cousin, Miss Althea Adkins.

Mrs. Charles T. Parrish and her daughter, Miss Octavia Parrish, and Miss Esther Reed left Sunday for Washington, where they will be guests of Capt. and Mrs. John H. Dayton at the Washington Navy Yard. Miss Mathilde Harriman, who has been the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Lt. Joseph E. Harriman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Harriman, at their home, Fort Monroe, for six weeks, has left for her home in Appleton, Wis.

Mrs. Francis L. Comerford, wife of Lt. Comerford, U.S.S. Nevada, who has been a guest at Miss Clark's, Mowbray Arch, left Friday for Washington, where she will be the guest of her mother, Mrs. A. L. Norton, during Lt. Comerford's absence in South America. She was accompanied by Mrs. Norton and Master Leland Norton, who have also been guests at Miss Clark's.

Mrs. Stewart T. Corning and little daughter, Jeanne, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Edward Corning at Chevy Chase, Md. Later they will join Lt. Corning, U.S.N., in San Domingo.

Mrs. J. D. McCarrick and Miss Margaret McCarrick are guests of Capt. Philip Taliaferro, U.S.A., and Mrs. Taliaferro at Richmond, Va. Mr. Claude Murdaugh Bain, Mrs. Bain and her mother, Mrs. Rosalie St. John Herndon, are spending two weeks in New York and Atlantic City.

Misses Katherine and Fannie Waller, who have been guests of their brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Addison Luce of Seewick, Pa., have returned home. Lt. Cdr. Ellsworth H. Van Patten, stationed on the West coast, has arrived to spend a leave with

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his parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Van Patten, Pelham place.

Col. James B. Pourie, U.S.A., and Mrs. Pourie have left for New York, to sail for the Philippines, where Col. Pourie has been ordered for duty. He has been in command of the Army Supply Base, Mrs. Frederick M. Fogle has arrived from New York to join Capt. Fogle, U.S.A., at the Army Supply Base, and while there will be a guest at the Officers' Club, Army Base. Capt. Fogle is attached to the U.S.A. transport Cambrai.

Yesterday the Annapolis midshipmen who, returning from their annual midsummer cruise, have been anchored inside the Capes, opened target practice at the Southern Drill Grounds. There are about 1,000 midshipmen on the three battleships and one battle cruiser.

Capt. W. K. Riddle, U.S.N., Mrs. Riddle and family have left to spend the remainder of the summer at Blue Ridge Springs, Va. Lt. Odr. M. O'Keefe has left for Mountain Lake, Va., to join Mrs. O'Keefe.

FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., Aug. 22, 1922.

Mrs. J. L. Strassell of Louisville, Ky., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. E. W. McOaskey. Dr. McAllister of Virginia has been the guest of his son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Blanton. Miss Livingston of Washington is house guest of her niece, Mrs. P. C. Sadler.

The officers and ladies of the garrison gave a reception and dance on the tennis court upon the return of Maj. and Mrs. Hartigan from their recent trip to Panama.

Maj. and Mrs. Leo Roy Dunbar have as house guests this summer Mrs. Dunbar's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. George Stanford of Phillipsburg, N.J., and Miss Albert of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Capt. and Mrs. Blanton gave a dancing party Tuesday evening as a compliment to their house guest, Miss Turner of Petersburg, Va. Mrs. G. C. Hughes and small daughter Jane of Pittsburgh have been house guests of her sister, Mrs. Charles M. Parkin.

Dr. Foreman, who has been spending the winter and spring with his nephew and niece, Chaplain and Mrs. George Rixey, has gone to his home in Jonesburg, Mo.

Mrs. Hartigan was hostess on Wednesday at a bridge tea, honoring the visiting guests of the post. Mrs. Dunbar and Mrs. Parkin presided at the tea table.

The "Old Manor House" was the scene of a bridge tea Thursday, when Mrs. Young was hostess to the ladies of the post and their house guests. Capt. and Mrs. Parkin were hosts Thursday evening at bridge, complimenting the visiting guests. Mrs. Anthony Tourant entertained at bridge Friday evening. Maj. and Mrs. Hartigan were dinner guests of Gen. and Mrs. Bandholtz at Fort Myer last Sunday.

Gen. Butler, Col. and Mrs. Williams, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Sullivan, Maj. and Mmes. Clark, Fales, Manney and Gawne and Lt. Brown of Quantico were guests of Maj. and Mrs. Hartigan for tea on Friday. The Army band from Fort Hunt furnished music for dancing.

Capt. and Mrs. T. S. Brand are spending their vacation before going to Benning with Mrs. Brand's mother, Mrs. Braxton from Waco, Tex., who has taken a cottage at Sherwood Forest for the summer.

Mrs. P. C. Sadler gave a luncheon at the Columbia Country Club complimentary to Mrs. Hartigan, who has just returned from Panama.

Companies I and K have returned from Camp Sims, where they have been for target practice. Companies I and M are now on the range. The Machine Gun Company is practicing at a 1,000-inch range on the post.

Capt. Anthony Tourant is expected home this week from a trip to Panama.

Capt. and Mrs. Owens were hosts for Sunday supper to Maj. and Mrs. Hartigan and Capt. and Mrs. Adair.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Aug. 22, 1922.

Maj. Gen. John L. Hines has returned after inspecting the Citizens' Military Training Camp units at Fort Logan, Fort Sill and Fort Bliss.

Col. and Mrs. Howard L. Laubach entertained ten guests at dinner Aug. 14. Lt. and Mrs. R. E. Moore entertained with a dinner party, honoring Mr. and Mrs. W. Moore Aug. 14. The guests included Maj. and Mrs. Moore, Col. and Mrs. R. G. Caldwell, Col. and Mrs. Noble, Maj. and Mrs. C. T. Richardson, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Young, Miss Bruhl, Mrs. R. S. Blodgett, Capt. Botte and Lt. Lewis.

Col. and Mrs. W. V. Morris gave an informal dinner party Aug. 14 for Maj. and Mrs. Taylor, Maj. and Mrs. Harmon, Misses Foster, Ruth Smith, Capt. Feberger, Capt. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Tobin, Maj. and Mrs. Thompson, Maj. Winfred, Col. and Mrs. Mayo and Col. and Mrs. Barnard.

Mrs. R. T. J. Higgins entertained Aug. 17 at bridge for Mmes. Nolan, Shuttleworth, Wood, Hall, Smith, Trenholm, Krakier, Danforth, Brittingham, White, Moore, Lowry, Mitchell, Howze, Brummage, Sproull, Baker, Williams, Bullock and Crosby.

Maj. and Mrs. McBride entertained with a dinner party Aug. 17 for Gen. and Mrs. Nolan, Col. and Mrs. Lawson, Lt. and Mrs. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. McClure, Maj. and Mrs. Von Holtzendorff, Lt. and Mrs. Galbraith, Maj. and Mrs. Peyton, Maj. and Mrs. Thurber, Maj. Anderson and Capt. Sweep.

Maj. and Mrs. J. D. Mingo entertained at dinner Aug. 17. Capt. and Mrs. John B. Francis entertained Aug. 14 with a dinner party. Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Lewis gave a dinner party Aug. 17. Col. and Mrs. Louis M. Nutman entertained at dinner Aug. 17 at the Argonne Heights officers' mess.

Gen. and Mrs. William S. Scott, who have as their guest their niece, Miss Richard of Kansas City, who is to be one of the season's debutantes, entertained Aug. 14 with a buffet supper, honoring their niece. Mrs. Albert E. Saxton has left for Denver for a month's visit.

Mrs. Chester P. Haycock entertained Aug. 14 with six tables of bridge. Maj. and Mrs. C. C. Cresson entertained at dinner Aug. 10 for Maj. and Mrs. Gordon R. Catts and others.

Mrs. A. K. Tayloe entertained at luncheon Aug. 10 for Mmes. Brummage, Mingo, Brettingham, Young, Wright, Anderson, Von Holtzendorff, Weissinger, Peyton, Nolan, Newby and Long.

Col. and Mrs. O. P. Robinson entertained Aug. 9 with a dinner party on the Gunter roof for Col. and Mmes. Burgess, Shuttleworth and Elliott, Maj. and Mmes. McGhee,



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Maj. and Mrs. Benjamin Grimes are leaving for Fort Riley for station.

Maj. and Mrs. F. A. Barker have just returned from a motor trip to interesting points in Oregon.

SECOND DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Travis, Tex., Aug. 23, 1922.

Lt. and Mrs. R. E. Moore entertained on Aug. 15 in the Argonne Heights officers' mess, complimenting Maj. and Mrs. Walter Moore. The guests included Col. and Mrs. R. G. Caldwell, Col. and Mrs. W. H. Noble, Maj. and Mrs. C. T. Richardson, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Young, Miss Bruhl, Mrs. R. S. Blodgett, Capt. Charles L. Bolte and Lt. Thomas E. Lewis.

Capt. and Mrs. John R. Francis, 23d Inf., entertained at dinner in the Argonne Heights officers' mess Aug. 18 for Col. and Mrs. A. T. Owenshine, Col. and Mrs. F. G. Kellond, Maj. and Mrs. W. L. Hoffman, Maj. and Mrs. Ralph Royce, Mrs. Crockett, Maj. W. E. Hobson, Capt. and Mmes. James M. Roamer, C. J. Hirschfelder and P. M. Moore.

Mrs. Chester P. Haycock entertained with a bridge party Aug. 15 for Mmes. Mitchell, David, Bell, Kellond, Thomas, Moore, Roamer, Hostetler, MacNab, Miller, Whitson, Lynch, Bissett, Crockett, Gibson, Hoffman, Von Kummer, Clyde Mitchell, Crawford, Allen, Wilkins, Hillsman, Berry, Taylor, Parker, Keith, Hawson, Sproull, McHenry, Owenshine, Francis, Reiger, and the Misses Steward, Taylor, Allen and Berry.

Capt. and Mrs. Verne Miller entertained at bridge Saturday evening, complimenting Mrs. Melvin Asp of Ellington Field. Others playing included Maj. and Mrs. G. Z. Eckels, Maj. and Mrs. Walter D. Dabney, Capt. and Mrs. Chester P. Haycock, Capt. and Mrs. David A. Bissett, Miss Maude Stewart and Capt. Arthur H. Rogers.

Maj. and Mrs. Jay D. Mingo entertained at dinner Friday preceding the semi-monthly hop, the guests including Col. and Mrs. Hall, Maj. and Mmes. Fortier, Wright and Charlton, Maj. Wilson, Miss Lillian Kleinman, Capt. and Mmes. Gaines and Henderson.

Lt. and Mrs. Charles W. Pence entertained Capt. and Mrs. Leigh I. Harvey at dinner Aug. 18.

Capt. and Mrs. William H. Young entertained with a buffet supper prior to the semi-monthly hop. The guests included Col. and Mrs. R. Caldwell, Col. P. W. Corbuser, Maj. and Mmes. J. G. Macomb, Walter Moore, F. A. Barker, Capt. and Mrs. P. Campbell, Lt. and Mrs. R. E. Moore, Lt. and Mrs. R. D. Sproull, Mrs. Baylis, Maj. Scott and Newsom and Lts. William W. Bessell, Jr., and Tom Lewis.

FORT McDOWELL.

Angel Island, Calif., Aug. 15, 1922.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles Brinkley gave a bridge party Aug. 10 for Capt. and Mmes. Sullivan, Dikes, Tully, Schweikert, Mrs. Harry Russell and Miss Welch.

Col. and Mrs. Rand have recently had as

guests Judge and Mrs. John L. Rand of Salem, Ore., and Dr. and Mrs. Frank Bunts of Cleveland, Ohio, the former being in San Francisco during the Convention of the Bar Association, Judge Rand being one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Oregon. Dr. Bunts, U.S.N.A., 1881, just returned from Japan with Secretary Denby's party, served during the war under Colonel Rand at Camp Travis, Tex., and later as lieutenant colonel overseas.

Col. and Mrs. Rand gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Frank Ogden, Edward Tully and Harry Barrett, which was followed with bridge. Maj. and Mrs. White entertained with a bridge supper Aug. 2 for Col. and Mmes. Burnham and Rand, Maj. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Goodman, Capt. Nichol of Alcatraz, Miss Breese of Lincoln, Neb.; Mrs. Grace Holt, Mr. Harry Dodge and Hampton Hoge of San Francisco, Capt. and Mmes. Ogden, Tully, Rice and Webb.

Capt. and Mrs. George W. Rice gave a dinner in compliment to Col. and Mrs. Rand and Maj. and Mrs. White.

Capt. and Mrs. James Dikes and Capt. and Mrs. Charles Sullivan have recently arrived from Camp Lewis, and several entertainments have been given in their honor. A luncheon and bridge party was given at the home of Mrs. Irving W. Rand, which was profusely decorated with flowers. Among the guests

were Mrs. Benjamin Revett and Mrs. Robert Reid of San Francisco, Mrs. J. F. Goodman of Cody, Wyo.; Miss Fay Breese of Lincoln, Neb.; Mrs. Walter Goodman, of Alcatraz, Mrs. Harry Russell of Los Angeles, Mrs. W. D. White and Mrs. William P. Burnham and Mrs. James Dikes of our post.

Col. and Mrs. William P. Burnham entertained at a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Rand and Maj. and Mrs. White on Sunday.

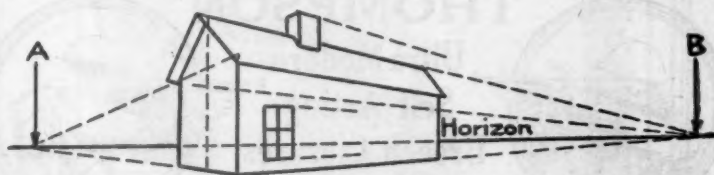
Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Ogden entertained the post Bridge Club on Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. Ogden entertained on Aug. 11 with bridge for Col. and Mrs. Rand, Maj. and Mrs. White, Capt. and Mmes. Brinkley, Barrett and Tully.

Capt. and Mrs. Brinkley entertained at bridge with a party which included Maj. and Mrs. White, Capt. and Mmes. Rice, Barrett and Ogden and Miss Sara Webb. Miss Sara Webb, daughter of Chaplain Webb, spent a week's visit with friends at Camp Meeker, Calif.

Mrs. James M. Webb entertained recently with a bridge tea. Capt. and Mrs. Fisher have recently left for Fort Benning, and Capt. John D. Chambliss has also been ordered to Benning, but is motoring there, enjoying a month's leave. His mother, Mrs. C. M. Chambliss, has gone to her home in Illinois.

Miss Margaret Webb as "Mae Murray" was awarded the first prize for the best stu-

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THE THREE "AGES" OF SHOEMAKING

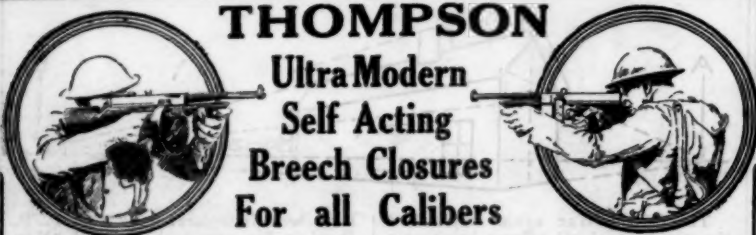
For centuries and centuries the method of making footwear did not vary. A mural painting discovered in the ruins of ancient Thebes shows Egyptian sandal-makers at work after the manner of the early New England cobblers. Until a few generations ago boots and shoes were made entirely by hand, and wholly by the individual craftsman. This was the first "age" of shoemaking.

In the Eighteenth Century small domestic shoe-shops arose, and groups of men and women, in shops and homes, made the footwear of the people, the work being more or less divided, but all still done by hand. This was the second "age".

About the middle of the Nineteenth Century the factory system developed and the introduction of shoe machinery began, until to-day in no field of manufacture has greater progress been made or more efficiency been attained through machinery. This is the third "age".

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tained character at the moving picture studio party held at the Officers' Club at the Presidio recently.

HEADQUARTERS HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Honolulu, H.T., Aug. 16, 1922.

The Misses Katherine and Elizabeth Barrette, daughters of Brig. Gen. John D. Barrette, entertained a number of friends at a bridge luncheon on Thursday for Mrs. Ridgely Simpson and Miss Mary McKim of Baltimore, who are guests of Admiral and Mrs. Edward Simpson.

In honor of Cadet Charles P. Summerall, jr., son of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Charles P. Summerall, Miss Virginia Nowlan entertained with a dinner party Saturday. Those present were Misses Katherine Wilson, Betty Kellner, Jeanette Fuqua, Jauna Ling, Regina Seals and Frances Jones. Lts. Donald H. Hayselden, Francis S. Gay, John C. Hyland, jr., Charles M. Wolff, Messrs. Ernest Mott-Smith and James Landers.

Col. and Mrs. Stephen O. Fuqua entertained Monday evening at the Moana Hotel for Cadet Charles P. Summerall. The guests were Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Summerall, Maj. and Mrs. William A. Johnson, Miss Katherine Wilson, the Misses Elizabeth and Louise Barrette, Miss Jeanette Fuqua, Lt. Robert Crichtlow, Lt. Edward Routheau and Mr. James Landers. The Fort Shafter Bridge Club was entertained by Miss Lora Black at the quarters of Mrs. William Wilson last Thursday.

Maj. and Mrs. Clarence Frank were hosts at a unique party Thursday evening, when they entertained at a Mah Jongg party. At midnight a Chinese supper was served. Among those leaving on the steamer Maui Wednesday for the mainland were Miss Barbara Burgess and Cadets Charles P. Summerall, Henry Burgess and Robert Lee, who are returning to West Point.

Questions and Answers

Questions having to do with military or naval matters will be answered in this department as soon as possible after their receipt, or, lacking space, by mail, provided a stamped, self-addressed envelope is sent. Communications must in all cases be signed, giving the correct name and address of the inquirer.

J. K. B. asks: How many full-fledged generals have ever been members of the U.S. Army, and what are their names?

Answer: George Washington was a general in the Continental Army. U. S. Grant, W. T. Sherman and P. H. Sheridan were the only full generals of the U.S. Army prior to the World War. Pershing and March were generals, U.S. Army, for the emergency, and Tasker H. Bliss was a general by brevet during the World War. General Pershing has been a permanent general of the Armies of the United States since Sept. 3, 1919.

D. R. W. asks: (1) I was retired from the Army, Sept. 11, 1920, as technical sergeant, Q.M.C. I held a commission as captain during the World War. I am drawing the pay of a warrant officer on the retired list, which is \$115.50 (without allowances). Sec. 27a, National Defense act, says we are to receive the retired pay and allowances of a warrant officer on the retired list; that the allowances of a warrant officer are those of a second lieutenant. Later it was held that a second lieutenant had no allowances on the retired list. (2) The new law just enacted makes an allowance of subsistence and quarters for both second lieutenants and warrant officers, and also increases the base pay of warrant officers \$38 per month. Sec. 17 of the new law says that on and after July 1, 1922, retired officers and warrant officers shall have their retired pay, or equivalent pay, computed as now authorized by law on the basis of pay provided in this act. Will I receive, or am I entitled to, any increase in my retired pay under the new law?

Answer: (1) Officers do not receive allowances on the retired list. (2) Not quoted correctly. Officers who are retired after July 1, 1922, will have their retired pay based on the new rates. The new bill does not make any increase or decrease in the pay of officers already retired before July 1, 1922. Retired enlisted men come under the new bill and the retired pay of a technical sergeant (second grade) is increased to \$94.50 but as you are drawing \$115.50, the retired pay of a warrant officer under the old law, and no increase is authorized in the new law for warrant officers retired prior to July 1, 1922, there is no change in your pay. Those retired enlisted men who are in the first grade (master sergeant) will draw \$133.87, and this will be the pay of those retired enlisted men of first grade who have been drawing retired warrant officer pay by reason of their having held commissions in the war, according to a recent decision of the Comptroller.

C. W. V. asks: I served three years in the Civil War and am now a retired private of the Regular Army. I am eighty-three years old. Can I be discharged from the retired list and receive a pension for my service in the Civil War, and how much would it be?

Answer: Write to the Commissioner of Pensions and ascertain if you would receive as pension more money than you are now receiving as a retired enlisted man, which probably will be the case. If you can definitely find out from the Pension Office that your pension is greater than your retired enlisted man's pay and that the Pension Office will approve your application, then write to the Adjutant General of the Army and request discharge from the retired enlisted men's list. The War Department will grant this. Be sure, however, that your application for a pension is approved by the Pension Office, as once you are off the retired enlisted men's list, you cannot be restored thereto.

C. B. C. asks: I am drawing my pay under the act of June 4, 1920, as a private first class, specialist second class, for fifteen years' service, which amounts to \$65.50. I will have completed twenty years' service on Oct. 1, 1922, and will still have one year to serve on your pay. Enlistment during which I am entitled to draw pay under act of June 4, 1920. Am I not entitled to the extra ten per cent. (\$3.50) of my base pay (\$35) when I have served my twenty years? My sergeant says any change in the pay rolls will compel me to draw pay under the new pay bill, by which I would lose \$3, as I am now drawing \$65.50 for fifteen years' service, and under the new pay bill I would draw \$62.50 for twenty years' service. Should I not draw \$69 for the remainder of this enlistment from Oct. 1, 1922?

Answer: The Navy decision would indicate that you would receive ten per cent. on completion of five years. This same question is now being considered by the Comptroller General for decision. It should be rendered shortly.

T. E. W.—The Decorations Board has reconsidered a number of cases where the D.S.C. has been awarded to replace same with the Congressional Medal of Honor. Suggest that you write to the officer who recommended you for the D.S.C. and request him, after he considers the matter and believes that you should have been given the Medal of Honor, to write the Decorations Board and request that they reconsider your case for the Medal of Honor. If any of the eye-witnesses of your courageous act live near Washington, the Journal also suggests that you have them write to the board and ask that they be given an opportunity to appear before the board when your case comes up for a reconsideration.

L. J. W.—(1) The Army transport City of Newport sailed from San Francisco July 29, 1898, for Manila. (2) The transport Senator sailed from Manila Jan. 2, 1899, for San Francisco.

A. B. W. asks: In the second paragraph of Sec. 2 of the act of March 2, 1907, we find: "When any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign state from which he came to the United States, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen," etc. A retired U.S. soldier, naturalized citizen, resides in said foreign state for health or some other reason longer than two years; therefore he ceases to be an American citizen. Would he receive his retired pay after he has ceased to be an American citizen?

Answer: Citizenship status is determined by the Naturalization Bureau of the Labor Department. For your information, however, no question has ever arisen in the Finance Department as to payment of retired pay in this connection. Men are being paid under the conditions mentioned.

R. H. R. asks: Could a man who has sixteen years' service in the Army re-enlist for the Marines, and put in an enlistment, say, and retire out of the Marines at twenty years' service. Whom would I have to see to take an examination for ordnance sergeant?

Answer: (1) This could not be done. (2) Due to the great reduction in the Army, both enlisted and commissioned personnel, it is not believed that any examinations will be held for non-commissioned officers for some time; that is, until reduction to the authorized strength of the Army has been completed by demotions, etc. Suggest that you consult your company commander regarding this.

T. M. O.—The 26th U.S. Vol. arrived in the P.I. Oct. 24, 1899, and departed therefrom March 9, 1901. The 27th U.S. Regt. arrived in the P.I. Jan. 26, 1902, and departed therefrom Jan. 15, 1904.

A. H. asks: Held commission as a first lieutenant, Field Art., November, 1917, to July, 1919. Honorably discharged. (1) Can I be re-commissioned as second lieutenant without taking the regular examination for same? (2) If not, can I obtain a waiver on the age limit of thirty years in order to take the examination? I am now thirty-one years of age and a corporal.

Answer: (1) Your question is answered in the negative. Everyone is required to take an examination before being appointed. (2) Waivers are not being considered at all by the War Department.

E. A. E. asks: Served through the war with Ambulance Co. No. 2, 1st Sanitary Train, 1st Div., and understand have the right to wear the fourragère as prescribed in G.O. No. 24, W.D., 1922, but on looking over G.O. No. 62, W.D., 1921, which is claimed to be a complete list of organizations of the U.S. Army, given authority to wear the fourragère, the 1st Sanitary Train is not mentioned. Am I entitled to this decoration?

Answer: As you will note in Sec. III of G.O. 62, W.D., 1921, it says in part that "The following is a complete list of the organizations of the United States Army to which the French fourragère, or shoulder cord, has been awarded. The 1st Sanitary Train, 1st Div., not being included in the units entitled to wear this French decoration, the Journal regrets to say that you are not entitled to wear the fourragère."

W. S. C.—The U.S.A.T. Grant with the 12th U.S. Infantry on board left Manila March 31, 1902.

P. S. B. asks: (1) In April, 1921, I took an examination for appointment as second lieutenant and failed in one subject of the final examination. I am about to take this coming examination for second lieutenant next month and would like to know if taking these exams, and failing would have any effect on taking them over again, or, being an enlisted man, would have any effect on qualifying for a commission from the ranks. (2) Am at present a "buck" private, drawing \$30 per month, and would like to know if it is possible, retaining my present rank, to be reduced to \$21 per month without first being advanced to private first class. Could a transfer to another regiment do this?

Answer: (1) Being an enlisted man will have no effect on your qualifying for a commission. Thousands of men who have been commissioned from the ranks have made efficient officers. It is not believed that failing once in these examinations would have any bearing on taking them a second time. (2) You are entitled to \$30 during current enlistment. Transfer to another regiment does not operate to reduce pay to new rate.

C. M. W. asks: (1) Did the Senate amendment relative to warrant officer counting double time gained as enlisted man for retirement pass? (2) The law says that warrant officers will retire under the same conditions as commissioned officers. Does that mean that warrant officers will be able to take advantage of the eliminating clause and retire after twenty years' service?

Answer: Both questions are answered in the negative.

J. E. S. asks: (1) Date of arrival of the 12th Infantry in P.I., 1904. (2) Date of departure, 1906? (3) Date of arrival, 1909? (4) Date of departure, 1912?

Answer: (1) March 28, 1904. (2) April 16, 1906. (3) Aug. 1, 1909. (4) July 15, 1912.

L. W. asks: What is my number on the eligible list for appointment to grade of warrant officer? I declined the appointment Jan. 14, 1921, but since I have been placed on the eligible list per request from the Adjutant General's Office.

Answer: Congress having decreed that no further appointments shall be made until the number is reduced to 600, there is no prospect of appointment from the present eligible list for some years.

E. B. A.—Hqrs. 27th U.S. Vol. Infantry arrived in Manila Oct. 27, 1899, and departed for the U.S. Feb. 10, 1901. Hqrs. 12th Cavalry arrived in Manila Aug. 30, 1903, and departed for U.S. May 20, 1905.

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